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THE HISTORY AND Antiquities OF THE PARISH OF St. Saviour's, Southwark.

ILLUSTRATED WITH PLATES.

By M. CONCANEN, Jun. AND A. MORGAN.

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO THE

ELDERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE PARISH OF

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK,

THIS WORK

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY THEIR OBEDIENT SERVANTS,

MATTHEW CONCANEN, Jun.
AARON MORGAN.

PREFACE.

FAR from perfection as the following collection of hiſtorical facts may be, yet, as they are offered with reſpect, the compilers venture to hope a becoming diffidence will enſure them a candid attention to their endeavours.

The hiſtorian's page, when it treats of a period out of the reach of memory, muſt build its claim to authenticity, upon ſome earlier recorder of the ſubject of inveſtigation; in his ſearches he will uſe caution, and where contradiction ariſes, reaſoning, on the periodical events of the time, will lead a rational enquirer in purſuit of truth, which may, in many inſtances, be plainly diſtinguiſhed from invention. In relating modern events, an attention equally faithful is required, and in both caſes we hope due diligence will characterize us.

In the outſet of our plan we were led to hope the cabinets of the curious would have readily ſupplied us with whatever might have been conducive to the carrying it into execution; but, although many favours have been received from the liberal and intelligent, we are not without reaſon to complain of the niggardly hand of many who might have done much to aſſiſt

aſſiſt our undertaking. We, however, hope the good-natured reader will conſider that although much has been omitted which the helping hand of the well informed friend might have furniſhed, yet much has alſo been done to lay the foundation of that perfection to which a future attempt of ſome more fortunate editor may attain. It will alſo be conſidered, that out of the number who have promiſed to employ their attention in collecting materials for an hiſtory of St. Saviour's Pariſh, none, till the preſent, has made its appearance.

The man who forms a deſign to do well, finds half its execution in his willingneſs to fulfil it, and although he may fail in the gratification which reſults from general applauſe, the ſatisfaction of having endeavoured to render himſelf uſeful to ſociety will always repay his endeavours. If we have occaſionally ſtept out of the beaten track of bare narration, and become commentators, we have only preſumed to offer an opinion, and readily hazard our reputation in the hands of the critic obſerver, who we truſt will take candour for his guide.

It has been ſaid that ſeveral of the ſubjects advertiſed in our propoſals are improper to be here introduced. To theſe hints (without any reference where they are applied) let us be permitted to anſwer, the buſineſs of the pariſh is

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for the general good, and no individual has a right to claim an excluſive monopoly of knowledge, in a ſubject which is the mutual concern of every inhabitant paying a part of the general burthen, and liable to bear his part of the official duty.

The remarks we have ventured to ſuggeſt for improvement, are not the remarks of an impertinent inclination, they are ſuggeſted as hints to thoſe more immediately concerned, and their adoption or rejection will be the reſult, perhaps, of better experience than the compilers have had an opportunity of gaining on the ſeveral ſubjects.

A few years of experimental knowledge checks the vanity of an attempt to give univerſal ſatisfaction, and has taught us how fruitleſs ſuch an hope would be; but to give general ſatisfaction is not quite ſo arduous a taſk; to this we have endeavoured to aſpire. This is the patronage we have ſought, and we ſhall be better gratified with the approbation of the inhabitants of St. Saviour's, than with a permiſſion to dedicate to an object of more ſeeming importance.

At a diſtance of three years beyond the period intended for this publication, ſomething will be required as a reaſon for the delay; a delay,

delay, which though it could not be foreſeen, it was equally impoſſible to avoid.—Let it then be remembered that it was found impracticable to have a work of this nature ready for the preſs at any one time, the errors of former compilers were to be corrected, and their deficiencies ſupplied by the experience freſh ſearches produced; the writers, to whom we had an opportunity of referring, were none of them confined to this pariſh in particular, their productions therefore became doubtful in proportion to the magnitude and variety of their taſk. To this we may add the natural embarraſſment ariſing from the reconciliation of contrary opinions on events not the ſubject of former publications, and the variety which conſtantly preſents itſelf in modern occurrences. It will alſo be conſidered that this work is the produce of leiſure hours, and undertaken by perſons whoſe ſituations in life precluded them a conſtant application to it. Under this and many other circumſtances of difficulty, operating to retard that punctuality we wiſhed to have preſerved, we venture to ſubmit to our readers the only hiſtory of this extenſive and reſpectable pariſh which has yet appeared, truſting it will be received without prejudice, and conſidered with liberality and candour.

ANTI-

ANTIQUITIES, &c.

MOST of the Hiſtorians who have written upon the ſubject, agree in the early accounts given of the church of Saint Mary Overy, and from them we ſhall not preſume to differ, no ſearch that we have been able to make into the records of antiquity affording ſufficient authority to warrant a ſuſpicion, that a fact, in which ſo many concur, is materially erroneous. The earlieſt account we have of the founding the religious houſe, ſince called St. Mary Overy, is from a tradition of Linſted, a Monk, and which, having the appearance of great probability, we give in the words we have received it.

"Firſt that being no bridge, but a ferry to "carry and re-carry whereby the ferryar gat "great wealth; laſtly the ferryman and his wife "died, left the ſame to their daughter, a maiden, "named Mary Audery, who with the goods

" left to her by her parents, and alſo the profits " which came by the ſaid ferry, builded an " houſe of ſiſters, which is the uppermoſt end of " St. Mary Overy's church, above the choir, " where ſhe was buried, unto which houſe ſhe " gave the overſight and profit of the ſaid ferry; " but afterwards the ſame houſe of ſiſters was " converted unto a college of prieſts, who " builded the bridge of timber, and from time " to time kept the ſame in good reparations; " but conſidering the great charges of repairing " the ſame, in the year 1209, by the aid of the " citizens of London and others, they began to " build the bridge of ſtone." It is ſuppoſed by ſome authors to be very unlikely, that a college of prieſts would promote the building of this bridge, when the revenues by which they were ſupported aroſe from the ferry before mentioned; and they conjecture that ſome annual ſum was paid on the building of the bridge in lieu of the profits of the ferry. Indeed they ſeem very much to doubt the foundation of London bridge being in any reſpect indebted to this college for its origin, but conſidering it as of ſo great public utility, and that the college might be then well endowed, it does not to us ſeem extraordinary that ſome private advantage might give way to an undertaking at once ſo beneficial, and in thoſe days, novel to the nation. Upon the whole,

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ſeveral circumſtances in the Engliſh hiſtory ſtrengthen our belief of this account, for we find it in many places anciently called St. Mary's at the ferry, and from thence St. Mary Overy's; thus, though ſome perſons of great note have doubted the authority of Linſted's tradition, we cannot find any very ſubſtantial reaſon to ſuſpect the truth of it. Many tranſactions that happened after the building of London bridge are, as far as we can collect, accurately handed down to us, it may therefore reaſonably be conjectured, that if this church was founded in any other way, ſome account would have been found, which by compariſon might perhaps have cleared up any doubt; but if we diſbelieve Linſted's tradition, we certainly have no other account to claim our preference; deſirous therefore of waving every idle ſuppoſition, we ſhall endeavour to begin at a period when narration may be juſtified by authenticity.

The pariſh of St. Saviour's is for the moſt part ſituated on the ſouth bank of the river Thames, but it is divided into two parts, one of which is called the Clink Liberty, and is under the government of the Biſhop of Wincheſter, and the other is within the Borough of Southwark. The former anciently enjoyed ſome privileges, to which that part within the Borough was not

entitled, but the inhabitants of the Clink Liberty have no vote for members to ſit in parliament, ſo that their enjoyment of a chartered diſtinction ſeems to have excluded them their natural and conſtitutional rights.

Though there are many very curious circumſtances appertaining to the Clink Liberty, we ſhall begin our inveſtigation with that part of the pariſh which is within the Borough of Southwark, and after having conſidered the government to which it is ſubject, and ſuch other particulars as may be properly connected with this part of our hiſtory, endeavour to conduct the reader through the various parts of this extenſive pariſh.

From the firſt mention made of this borough in the different hiſtories of London now extant, we have the following account: that in the ſixth year of the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, and in the year 1047, Godwin, Earl of Kent, having incurred the diſpleaſure of the king, he was baniſhed the kingdom; that being determined to provide for his own ſecurity, he had recourſe to arms, and that having engaged many principal citizens in his cauſe, he ſoon raiſed a conſiderable army, and a powerful fleet, with which he ſailed to London, and meeting with no oppoſition paſſed the arches of the bridge, with a deſign to

attack

attack the royal navy, which then conſiſted of fifty ſail, and lay at Weſtminſter, and that his army made a formidable appearance on the South Bank; ſuch was a conſiderable army and powerful fleet in theſe early times. Mr. Harriſon's hiſtory relates, that in the year 1066, on the marching of William the Conqueror to London, finding the people not diſpoſed to ſubmiſſion, to impreſs a ſtronger ſenſe of terror on their minds, he laid Southwark in aſhes.

It is certain that Southwark was for a vaſt number of years after this period, a very inconſiderable ſpot, and we may, without preſumption, venture to hazard an opinion, that as it increaſed in popularity, it became a receptacle for perſons of the worſt character; for notwithſtanding the various ſteps that have been taken to effect a reformation at different times, far diſtant from the preſent, the laſt fifty years have contributed to its good name, much more in proportion than any former period.

For the moſt accurate hiſtory of London, and parts adjacent, we are indebted to that indefatigable citizen, Mr. Stow. Had his labours been only in proportion to the gratitude which rewarded them, our information would have been within a very ſmall compaſs, and much of

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that information which the public derived from his ſearches, would, being unlooked for, have been totally unknown. The men of his time ſuffered him to want protection while living, though a monument was afterwards erected to perpetuate the memory of one, whoſe own labours had already ſecured him a more ample memento. This curious ſearcher after antiquity firſt wrote in the year 1598, and his works continued to be publiſhed for many ſucceeding years. After having deſcribed the different wards of the city of London, he begins his deſcription of the Borough of Southwark, as being connected with, and and forming a part of, the Bridge ward without; and other hiſtorians alſo relate that in the firſt year of the reign of Edward the Third, the village of Southwark being a refuge for thieves, and other diſturbers of the public peace, his majeſty, to remove theſe peſts to ſociety, granted the citizens of London the following charter:

"EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of England, "Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitain, to all to whom "theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting.

"Know ye, that whereas our well-beloved the citizens of "the city of London, by their petition, exhibited before us "and our council in our preſent parliament at Weſtminſter "aſſembled, have given us to underſtand that felons, thieves, "and other malefactors and diſturbers of the peace, who in "the ſaid city and elſewhere, have committed manſlaughters, "robberies, and divers other felonies, privily departing from "the ſaid city, after thoſe felonies committed, into the village "of Southwark, where they cannot be attacked by the miniſters

" niſters of the ſaid city, and there are openly received;
" and ſo for default of due puniſhment, are more bold to
" commit ſuch felonies: and they have beſeeched us, that
" for the confirmation of our peace within the ſaid city,
" bridling the naughtineſs of the ſaid malefactors, we would
" grant unto them the ſaid village, to have to them, their
" heirs, and ſucceſſors, for ever, for the farm and rent
" therefore yearly due to us, to be yearly paid at our Exche-
" quer. We having conſideration to the premiſes, with the
" aſſent of the prelates, earls, barons, and commonalty, be-
" ing in our preſent parliament aforeſaid, have granted for
" us and our heirs to the ſaid citizens, the ſaid village of
" Southwark, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold
" to them and their heirs and ſucceſſors, citizens of the
" ſaid city, of us and our heirs for ever, to pay to us by
" the year at the Exchequer, of us and our heirs for ever,
" at the accuſtomed times, the farms therefore due and ac-
" cuſtomed. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our
" letters to be made patent.

" Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the ſixth day of March,
" in the firſt year of our reign."

This grant of the Borough of Southwark, if it ever had any good effect, was not found to anſwer the purpoſe of future ages, for notwithſtanding it received ſubſequent confirmation in the reign of Henry VIII. repeated ſolicitations were made by the citizens of London, for a more effectual grant of the Borough of Southwark; this was however refuſed, and on the king's death the citizens renewed their ſolicitation to his ſon, Edward VI. who granted them a very full charter, effectual to the purpoſes for which it was intended, even to the preſent day. As a great part of the pariſh of St. Saviour's is included in this grant, and as we ſhall have particular occaſion

occaſion to attend to ſuch parts as are excepted, in the courſe of our work, we here inſert it for the ſatisfaction of the curious reader, and particularly as its validity has lately been the ſubject of litigation, a litigation by which the authority of the Lord Mayor of London, in the Borough of Southwark, is ſettled, as will be ſeen in its proper place.

" Edward the VIth, by the Grace of God, King of Eng-
" land, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, and on
" earth the ſupreme head of the church of England and
" Ireland: to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come,
" greeting. Know ye, that for the ſum of 647*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* of
" lawful money of England, paid into the hands of the trea-
" ſurer of our Court of augmentation and revenues of our
" Crown, to our uſe, by our well beloved the Mayor and
" commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, whereof
" we acknowledge us to be fully ſatisfied and paid, and the
" mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſuc-
" ceſſors, to be thereof acquitted and diſcharged by theſe
" preſents, and for other cauſes and conſiderations us
" thereunto eſpecially moving, have, of our eſpecial grace,
" and from our certain knowledge and meer motion, and
" alſo with the advice of our Council, given and granted,
" and by theſe preſents do give and grant, to the ſaid
" mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London,
" all that our meſſuage or tenement, with the appurte-
" nances, now or late in the tenure of Simon Sebatſon,
" ſituate and being next our manſion, late Charles late
" duke of Suffolk's, in Southwark, in the county of Surry;
" and all that our meſſuage or tenement, with the appurte-
" nances, next the broad gate of the ſame our manſion in
" Southwark aforeſaid, and all that our cloſe of ground
" called Mouſter's cloſe, containing by eſtimation 15 acres,
" lying in Newington, in our ſaid county of Surry; and
" all that our cloſe of ground containing by eſtimation 2
" acres, now or late in the tenure of John Parrow, lying or
" being in St. George's Dunghill, in the pariſh of St.
" George, in Southwark aforeſaid; and alſo all that one
" cloſe of ground, late in the tenure of John Billington,

" lying

" lying in Lambeth-marſh, in the Pariſh of Lambeth, in " the ſaid county of Surry; and alſo all thoſe our 39 acres " and three rods of meadow, with the appurtenances, now " or late in the poſſeſſion of William Baſely, lying and " being in divers parcels, in the field called St. George's " Field, in the pariſh of St. George, in Southwark, in our " ſaid county of Surry; and one meſſuage or tenement of " ours ſituate near Broad-gates, in Southwark aforeſaid; " and all thoſe our two meſſuages or tenements, and one " chamber, and three ſtables, and one garden of ours, with " all their appurtenances, ſituate and being in Southwark " aforeſaid; all and ſingular which premiſes ſome times " parcels of the poſſeſſions and hereditaments of Charles " duke of Suffolk, and all other the meſſuages, lands, tene- " ments, rents, reverſions, and hereditaments, whatſoever, " with all their appurtenances in Southwark, in the ſaid " county of Surry, which were the aforeſaid Charles duke " of Suffolk's, and which were late purchaſed by our dear " father, Henry the VIIIth, late King of England, of the " ſame Charles late duke of Suffolk; except nevertheleſs " always to us, and to our heirs and ſucceſſors, all that our " capital meſſuage and manſion houſe called Southwark- " place, in Southwark aforeſaid, late the duke of Suffolk's, " and all gardens and ground to the ſame adjoining or ap- " pertaining, *and all our park in Southwark* aforeſaid, and " all the meſſuages, and all the buildings and grounds, " called the Antelope there.

" Furthermore we give, and for the conſideration afore- " ſaid, and with the advice aforeſaid, do by theſe pre- " ſents grant to the aforeſaid mayor and commonalty, " and to the citizens of the ſaid city of London, all that " our lordſhip and manor of Southwark, with their " rights, members, and appurtenances, in the ſaid county " of Surry, late pertaining to the late monaſtery of Ber- " mondſey, in the ſaid county; and all meſſuages, houſes, " buildings, barns, ſtables, dove-houſes, ponds, pools, " ſprings, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, " feedings, paſtures, commons, waſte-ſtreet, void ground, " rents, reverſions, ſervices, court-leet, view of frank " pledge, chattels, waives, ſtrays, free-warren, and all other " rights, profits, commodities, emoluments, and hereditа- " ments whatſoever, in Southwark aforeſaid, to the ſaid " lordſhip and manor of Southwark, by any means belong- " ing, or being before this time accounted, known, or taken " as member or parcel of the ſaid lordſhip and manor, " (except before excepted.) Furthermore we give, and " for the conſideration aforeſaid, and with the aſſent afore-

" ſaid, by theſe preſents do grant, unto the ſaid mayor and " commonalty, and citizens, all our manor and borough of " Southwark, with all their rights, members, and appurte- " nances, in the ſaid county of Surry, late parcel of the " poſſeſſions of the archbiſhop and archbiſhoprick of Can- " terbury, and all our annual rent of 3*s.* 2*d.* ob. and the " ſervices going out of the lands and tenements ſometimes " of John Burcetor, knight, and now or late in the tenure " of William Glaſſcock, Eſq. in Southwark aforeſaid: and " all that our yearly rent of 3*s.* and ſervice going out of the " houſe or tenement called the Swan, in Southwark afore- " ſaid: and all that our yearly rent of 4*s.* 10*d.* and the " ſervice going out of the meſſuage or tenement called the " Mermaid, in Southwark aforeſaid: and all that the yearly " rent of 1*s.* 8*d.* a quarter, and the ſervice going out of the " meſſuage or tenement called the Helmet, in the borough " of Southwark aforeſaid: and all that our annual rent " of 16*s.* and the ſervices going out of the meſſuage or " tenement called the Houſe-head, in the borough of " Southwark aforeſaid: and alſo all that our annual " rent of 6*s.* 4*d.* and the ſervices going out of the meſ- " ſuage or tenement called the Gleyne, in Southwark afore- " ſaid: and all that our annual rent of 2*s.* a quarter, and " the ſervices going out of the meſſuage or tenement called " the Roſe; and one acre of ground lying in the Lock, in " Southwark aforeſaid: and all that our annual rent of 20*d.* " a quarter, and the ſervices going out of the meſſuage or " tenement called the Lamb, in Southwark aforeſaid, per- " taining to the company of Fiſhmongers of London: and " alſo all that our annual rent of 20*d.* a quarter, and the " ſervice going out of one meſſuage or tenement, pertaining " to the ſaid ſociety of Fiſhmongers in London, called the " Bale, in Southwark aforeſaid: and all that annual rent of " 20*d.* a quarter, going out of one meſſuage or tenement, " pertaining to the ſaid ſociety of Fiſhmongers, commonly " called the Flower-de-luce, in Southwark aforeſaid: and " alſo that our annual rent of 4*s.* and the ſervice going out " of the twelve acres of land, lying at the Lock, in South- " wark aforeſaid, ſometimes the lord Wildford's, and now " or late pertaining to the ſaid ſociety of Fiſhmongers: and " all that our annual rent of 8*d.* and the ſervice going out " of two acres of land of Giles Athorn, called Tipping in " the Hole, in Southwark aforeſaid: and all that our an- " nual rent of 3*s.* and the ſervice going out of the meſſuage " or tenement late Thomas lord Pyning's, in Southwark " aforeſaid: and all that our annual rent of 12*d.* half penny

" and

" and the ſervice going out of the meſſuage or tenement,
" now or late of William Malton's, in Southwark aforeſaid:
" and all that our annual rent of 20*d.* half-penny, and the
" ſervice going out of the meſſuage or tenement called the
" White Hart, in Southwark aforeſaid: and alſo all that
" our annual rent of 7*s.* 4*d.* and the ſervice going out of
" a meſſuage or tenement called the Crown, in Southwark
" aforeſaid, now or late of the maſters of the Bridge Houſe,
" London: and alſo all that our annual rent of 2*s.* and the
" ſervice going out of a meſſuage or tenement of the ſame
" maſters of the Bridge-houſe, called the Chriſtopher, in
" Southwark aforeſaid: and all that our annual rent of
" 12*d.* and the ſervice going out of the lands and meadows
" of the maſters of the Bridge Houſe in London, lying and
" being at the Lock, called Carpenter's hall, in Southwark
" aforeſaid: and all that our annual rent of 10*d.* half-
" penny, and the ſervice going out of the meſſuage or tene-
" ment called the Blue Mead, in Southwark aforeſaid:
" and all that our annual rent of 2*s.* and the ſervice going
" out of one meſſuage or tenement now or late of William
" Saliſbury, in Southwark aforeſaid: and alſo all that our
" annual rent of 16*d.* and the ſervices going out of a cer-
" tain field or ground of four acres of land, now or late the
" heirs of Robert Linled, lying and being in the Lock, and
" abutting upon the lands of the late duke of Suffolk, in
" Southwark aforeſaid; and in Newington, or in either of
" them, in the ſaid county of Surry; and all our annual
" rent of 2*s.* and the ſervice going out of a certain field of
" ground, ſometimes John Sola's field, and now or late the
" heirs of Robert Linled, in Southwark and Newington
" aforeſaid, or either of them: and all our annual rent of
" 20*d.* and the ſervices going out of five acres of ground,
" now or late Stephen Middleton's, lying and being in the
" Lock of Southwark and Newington aforeſaid, or either
" of them; and all that our annual rent of 4*d.* and the
" ſervice going out of four acres of land, now or late
" William Champion's, lying and being in South Mead in
" Walworth field, in the pariſh of Newington, in our ſaid
" county of Surry: and all that our annual rent of 20*d.*
" farthing, and the ſervice going out of the meſſuage or te-
" nement called Circot, in Southwark and Newington
" aforeſaid, and either of them: and all our meſſuages,
" lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, ſervices and hereditа-
" ments whatſoever, which were parcel of the poſſeſſions,
" rents and revenues of the archbiſhop and archbiſhoprick

" of Canterbury, in Southwark, in the county of Surry. " We furthermore give, and for the conſiderations afore- " ſaid, and with the advice aforeſaid, do grant by theſe " preſents to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens " of the city of London, all and all manner of woods, " underwoods and trees whatſoever, growing and being " of, in, and upon all and ſingular the premiſes, and the " ſoil and ground of the ſame; and alſo whatſoever rever- " ſions of all and ſingular the premiſes, and every part " thereof, and all the rents and yearly profits whatſoever, " reſerved upon whatſoever demiſes and grants made of " the premiſes, or any part thereof, by any means. We " alſo give and by theſe preſents grant, to the ſaid mayor " and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, all " and ſingular the premiſes with the appurtenances, as " fully, and in as ample manner and form, as the ſaid " Charles late duke of Suffolk, or any other abbot of the " late monaſtery of Bermondſey, or any archbiſhop of " Canterbury, or any of them, or others before this time, " having and poſſeſſing the ſaid manors, and other pre- " miſes, or any parcel thereof, or being thereof ſeiſed, " ever had, held, or enjoyed, or ought to have or enjoy " the ſame, or any part thereof; and as fully, freely, and " wholly, and in as large manner and form as all and " ſingular the ſame came or ought to have come to our " hands, or to the hands of our moſt dear Father Henry " the VIIIth, late King of England, by reaſon or pretence " of any charters, gift, grant, or confirmation, or by reaſon " or pretence of the diſolution of the ſaid monaſtery, or by " any other means or right they came or ought to have " come, or as the ſame now be, or ought to be in our " hands. Know ye moreover, that we, as well of our " grace, knowledge and motion aforeſaid, and with the " advice aforeſaid, as for the ſum of 500 marks of lawful " money of England, paid into the hands of our treaſurer " of our court aforeſaid, to our uſe, by the ſaid mayor and " commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, " whereof we confeſs us to be fully ſatisfied, and the ſaid " mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors " thereof, to be acquitted and diſcharged by theſe preſents, " have given and granted, and by theſe preſents do give " and grant, for us and our heirs, to the ſaid mayor and " commonalty, and citizens of the city aforeſaid, and to " their ſucceſſors, in and through all the town and borough " aforeſaid; and in and through all the pariſhes of *St.*

" *Saviour's,*

" *Saviour's*, St. Olave, and St. George's, in Southwark, and " in the pariſh, and through all the pariſhes lately called St. " Thomas's hoſpital, and now called the king's hoſpital, in " Southwark aforeſaid, and elſewhere ſoever in the ſaid " town and borough of Southwark aforeſaid, and in Kentiſh " Street, and in Blackman Street aforeſaid, and the pariſh " of Newington, and elſewhere in the ſaid town and bo- " rough of Southwark; all goods and chattles, waived- " eſtrays, and all treaſure found in the town and precinct " aforeſaid, and all manner of handy work, goods and chat- " tels, of all manner of traitors, felons, fugitives out lawed, " condemned, convicted, and of felons defamed and put in " exigent, * felons of themſelves, and deodands, † and " denying the law of our land, whereſover, or before " whomſoever juſtice ought to be done of them; and all " goods diſclaimed, found and being within the borough, " town, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid, and alſo all manner " of eſcheats and forfeitures to us and our heirs, may there " pertain as fully and wholly as we ſhould have them if the " ſaid town and borough were in the hands of us or our " heirs; and that it ſhall be lawful to the ſame mayor and " commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, by them- " ſelves or by their deputy, or miniſters of the ſaid town or " borough, to put themſelves in ſeiſin ‡ of and in all the " handy-works and chattels of all manner of traitors, " felons, fugitives outlawed, condemned, convicted, and of " felons defamed and denying the law of our land, and of " other premiſes; and alſo of and in all goods diſclaimed, § " found or being within the ſame borough, town, pariſhes, " or precincts thereof; and alſo of and in all eſtreats and " forfeitures to us and our heirs there pertaining. And " the ſame mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their ſuc- " ceſſors, by themſelves, or by their deputy, or miniſter or " miniſters, ſhall have in the borough, town, pariſhes, and " precincts aforeſaid, the aſſize and eſſay of bread, wine, beer " and ale, and of all other victuals and things whatſoever, " ſet to ſale in the town aforeſaid: and alſo, and whatſoever " doth

* A writ in an Indictment of felony where the party indicted cannot be found.

† Any thing that cauſes a man's death is ſaid to be a deodand, and forfeited to the king: as if a horſe kills his keeper, or a cart runs over a man, the creatures and inſtruments are forfeited to the king.

‡ Poſſeſſion.

§ Renounced or diſowned.

" doth pertain to the clerk of the market of our houſe, or " of the houſe of our heirs, together with the correction and " puniſhment of all perſons ſelling wines, bread, beer, " ale, and other victuals there to be ſold, and of others " there dwelling or exerciſing arts howſoever; and with all " manner of forfeitures, fines and amerciaments to be for- " feited, with all other things which therefore do or may " there pertain to us, or our heirs and ſucceſſors in time to " come: and that they ſhall have there the execution of all " manner of writs of ours, or of our heirs and ſucceſſors, " and of all other writs, commands, extracts and warrants, " with the return of the ſame, by ſuch their miniſters and " deputies, whom they ſhall thereunto chuſe; and that the " ſame mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſuc- " ceſſors, ſhall every year have there and through all the " town, borough, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid, one fair " or mart, to endure three days; that is to ſay, the ſeventh, " eighth, and ninth days of the month of September, to be " holden, together with the court of pye-powder, and with " all liberties and free-cuſtoms to ſuch fair pertaining: and " that they may have and hold therein, and at the ſaid " court, before their miniſter or deputy, through the ſaid " three days, from day to day and hour to hour, and from " time to time, all the actions, plaints and pleas, of the ſaid " court of pye-powder, together with all ſummons, attach- " ments, arreſts, iſſues, fines, redemptions and commodities, " and all other rights whatſoever to the ſame court of pye- " powder by any means belonging, without any impedi- " ment, let or diſturbance of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or of " other our officers or miniſters whatſoever. And alſo that " they may have in and through the precinct aforeſaid, view " of frank pledge, together with all ſummons, attachments, " arreſts, iſſues and ammerciaments, fines, redemptions, " profits, commodities, and other things whatſoever, which " therefore may or ought there to pertain to us, our heirs " and ſucceſſors by any means. And further that the ſaid " mayor and commonalty, and citizens and their ſucceſſors, " may by themſelves, or by their miniſter or deputy, in the " borough, town, pariſh, or precinct aforeſaid, conſtituted " and to be conſtituted, take and arreſt all manner of felons, " thieves, and other malefactors, found within the borough, " town, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid, and may bring " them to our goal of Newgate, there to be ſafely kept, " until by due proceſs of law they may be delivered. And " furthermore, that the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and

" citizens

" citizens and their ſucceſſors, may have in the borough,
" town, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid, for ever, all and
" all manner of liberties, privileges, franchiſes, acquittals,
" cuſtoms, and rights, which we or our heirs ſhould or
" might there have, if the ſame borough or town were
" or remained in the hands of us or our heirs. And
" further we have of our grace, knowledge and mo-
" tion aforeſaid, and by the advice aforeſaid, granted,
" and by theſe preſents do grant, for us, our heirs and ſuc-
" ceſſors, to the ſaid mayor, commonalty and citizens, and
" their ſucceſſors, that the ſaid mayor and commonalty and
" citizens, from henceforth for ever, ſhall and may hold all
" and all manner of contracts and demands whatſoever,
" within the borough, town, pariſhes, and precincts afore-
" ſaid, changing, happening, and growing, before the mayor
" and aldermen and ſheriffs of the ſaid city, for the time
" being, or any of them, in the Guildhall of the chamber of
" the Guildhall and Huſtings of the ſaid city, or any of
" them, to be holden by like actions, bills, plaints, proceſs,
" arreſts, judgments, executions, and other things whatſo-
" ever, and at the ſame days and times, and in ſuch like
" manner and form as ſuch happening in the ſaid city,
" have time out of mind been taken, held, levied, pro-
" ſecuted and executed in the court before the mayor and
" aldermen and ſheriffs of the ſaid city, or in any of them.
" And that the ſerjeants at mace of the city of London for
" the time being, which have uſed to execute and ſerve
" any proceſs, or any other things, in the ſaid city, may
" hereafter make, do and execute any manner of proceſs,
" and do whatſoever things in the ſaid borough, town,
" pariſhes, and precincts, concerning all and ſingular
" things ariſing and happening about ſuch pleas and
" executions of the ſame within the precincts aforeſaid, as
" by all the time aforeſaid it hath been uſed in the ſaid
" city of London; and the inhabitants of the town and
" borough, pariſhes, and precincts aforeſaid, as concerning
" the cauſes and matters there ariſing may be impleaded,
" and plead in the ſame city in form aforeſaid, and in the
" courts aforeſaid. And if the men impannelled and
" ſummoned in juries, for trials of ſuch iſſues, have not
" appeared before the ſaid mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs
" in the ſaid courts of the ſaid city, that then ſuch men
" impannelled and ſummoned as aforeſaid, making de-
" fault, ſhall be amerced by the ſaid mayor and ſheriffs,
" and ſhall forfeit ſuch iſſues upon them returned, and to

" be

" be returned, after the ſame or in like manner and form
" as the men impannelled and ſummoned in the ſaid city
" for the like iſſues, in the courts of the ſaid city to be
" tried, have before this time forfeited, and have accuſ-
" tomed to forfeit. And alſo, that ſuch amerciaments and
" iſſues forfeited ſhould be levied by the miniſters of the
" ſaid city, to the uſe of the mayor and commonalty, and
" citizens, and their ſucceſſors for ever. And alſo, that
" the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and
" their ſucceſſors, ſhall and may from henceforth ever
" have cognizance of all manner of pleas, actions, plaints,
" and ſuits perſonal, happening or growing out of any
" court of ours, or our heirs, before us or our heirs, or
" before any of the juſtices, for or concerning any thing,
" cauſe, or matter, within the town, borough, pariſhes,
" and precincts aforeſaid, before the mayor, aldermen and
" ſheriffs, or any of them, in the ſaid courts of the ſaid
" city, or any of them. And that the iſſues happening
" upon the ſaid pleas and ſuits ſhall be tried in the ſame
" courts, before the mayor and aldermen, and ſheriffs, or
" any of them, by the men of the ſame borough or town, in
" ſuch ſort as iſſues in the ſame city are tried. And that the
" ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſuc-
" ceſſors, may for ever chooſe according to the form of the
" law, and may conſtitute every year, or as often as, and in
" what time ſoever ſhall ſeem to them expedient, two coro-
" ners in the borough or town aforeſaid. And that the ſaid
" coroners, and either of them, being elected and conſti-
" tuted, may and ſhall have full power and authority to
" do and execute in the ſaid borough, town, pariſhes,
" and precincts aforeſaid, all and ſingular things, which
" to the office of coroner, in any county of our realm
" of England, do, or ought to pertain to be done and
" executed. And that none other coroners of us,
" our heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhall enter into any thing,
" which to the office of ſuch coroner pertaineth, to be
" done within the ſaid borough, town, pariſhes, and
" precincts; neither ſhall at all intermeddle about any
" thing belonging to the office of coroner, happening
" within the borough, town, pariſhes, and precincts
" aforeſaid. And that the mayor of the ſaid city, for the
" time being, ſhall be our eſcheator, and eſcheator of our
" heirs, in the borough, town, pariſhes, and precincts
" aforeſaid. And that he ſhall have full power and autho-
" rity to make his precept and commandment to the ſheriff

" of

" of the county of Surry for the time being, and do, " execute, and finiſh there, all and ſingular things which " appertain to the office of eſcheator in any county of our " realm. And that none other eſcheator of ours or of our " heirs ſhall enter there, into any thing, which to the " office of eſcheator appertaineth to be done; neither " ſhall at all intermeddle with any thing to the office of " eſcheator there belonging. And that the mayor of the " ſaid city for the time being, ſhall be clerk of the market, " and of the market of our heirs, within the borough, " town, pariſhes, and precincts aforeſaid; and ſhall do " and execute therein all ſuch things which to the clerk " of the market appertaineth. And that the clerk of the " market of our houſe, or of the houſe of our heirs, or any " other clerk of the market, intermeddle not there. And " that the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and " their ſucceſſors, ſhall and may from henceforth, and for " ever, have, hold, enjoy and uſe as well within the " ſaid manor, as in the town, borough, pariſhes, and " precincts aforeſaid, as well all and ſingular liberties and " franchiſes aforeſaid, as tolls, ſtallages, * pickades, † " and other our juriſdictions, liberties, franchiſes, and " privileges whatſoever, which any archbiſhop of Canter- " bury, and which the ſaid Charles, late duke of Suffolk, " or any maſter, brethren, or ſiſters, of the late hoſpital of " St. Thomas's, in Southwark aforeſaid, or any abbot of " the ſaid late monaſtary of St. Saviour's, St. Mary " Bermondſey, next Southwark aforeſaid, in the county " aforeſaid; or any prior and convent of the late priory " of St. Mary Overy, in the ſaid county of Surry, or " any of them, ever had, held, or enjoyed in the ſaid " manors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſes afore- " ſaid, or any of them, or which we have, hold or enjoy, " by any means whatſoever, as fully, freely, and in as " ample manner, as we, or our moſt dear father. Henry " the VIIIth, late King of England, had, held, or enjoyed, " or ought to have, hold, and enjoy the ſame. And " that none of our ſheriffs, or any other officer or mini- " ſter of ours, or of our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall any way " intermeddle in the town, borough-town, pariſhes and " precincts aforeſaid, or in any of them, contrary to this " our grant. And we with the advice aforeſaid, do farther

" by

* A payment for erecting or having a ſtall.
† A payment for breaking the ground in order to erect ſuch ſtall.

" by theſe preſents grant to the ſaid mayor, commonalty
" and citizens of the ſaid city of London, and to their ſuc-
" ceſſors, and all and ſingular perſons, from time to time
" inhabiting or reſident within the town, borough, pariſhes,
" and places aforeſaid, ſhall from henceforth be in the
" order, government and correction of the mayor, and of-
" ficers of the city of London, and their deputies, for the
" time being, as the citizens and inhabitants of the ſaid city
" of London be, and ought to be, by virtue of the charter
" before this time by any means made, granted and con-
" firmed by any of our progenitors to the ſaid mayor and
" commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſuc-
" ceſſors, ſhall and may from henceforth have, hold and
" enjoy, ſo many and ſo great the ſame, ſuch and the like
" rights, juriſdictions, liberties, franchiſes, and privileges
" whatſoever, in the towns, pariſhes, and places aforeſaid,
" and in every parcel thereof, as fully, freely, and wholly
" as the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the
" ſaid city enjoy and uſe, or may enjoy and uſe, in the
" ſaid city, by virtue of any of the charters and grants
" made, granted and confirmed by any of our progenitors,
" kings of England, to any mayor, commonalty, and
" citizens of the ſaid city. And that the mayor of the
" ſame city, for the time being, and the recorder thereof,
" for the time being, after the ſaid aldermen have exerciſed
" and borne the charge of mayor of the ſaid city, ſhall be
" juſtices of our peace, and of our heirs, in the town,
" borough, pariſhes and limits aforeſaid, ſo long as the ſame
" aldermen ſhall be and remain aldermen of the ſaid city;
" and every of them ſhall there do and execute all and
" ſingular things which other juſtices of our peace, and our
" heirs, may do and execute within the ſaid county of
" Surry, according to the laws and ſtatutes of our realm of
" England, and that the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and
" citizens, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall have on every week on
" Monday, Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, within the
" borough and town aforeſaid, one market or markets, to
" be there holden, and all things which to a market do ap-
" pertain or may appertain, for ever. Except always, and
" reſerved to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, out of theſe our
" letters patent, all and all manner of rights, juriſdictions,
" liberties and franchiſes whatſoever, within the walk,
" circuit, and *precinct, over the capital meſſuage, gardens, and*
" *park, in Southwark aforeſaid,* and in all gardens, curti-
" lages,

" lages,* and lands to the ſame manſion, gardens, and park " appertaining; and except and always reſerved the houſe, " meſſuage or lodging there called the King's-bench, and " the garden or gardens to the ſame pertaining, with the " appurtenances, ſo long as it ſhall be uſed for a priſon for " the impriſoned as now it is. And except the meſſuage " and lodging there called the Marſhalſea, and the gardens " of the ſame belonging, with the appurtenances, ſo long as " it ſhall be uſed for a priſon as now it is. Provided alſo, " that theſe our letters patent, nor any thing therein con- " tained, ſhall extend to the prejudice of the officers of the " great maſter, ſteward, and marſhal of our houſe, or of the " houſe of our heirs or ſucceſſors, to be exerciſed within the " town, borough, pariſhes and limits aforeſaid, being " within the verge; nor of John Gate, knight, one of the " gentlemen of our privy chamber, of or for lands, tene- " ments, offices, franchiſes or liberties, by us, or our father, " to the ſaid John Gate granted during his life: which " manors, lands, tenements, rents, privileges, and all other " the premiſes, are now extended to the yearly value of " 35*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* to have, hold, and enjoy the ſaid manors, " meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, paſtures, " commons, woods, underwoods, rents, ſervices, reverſions, " court-leets, view of frank-pledge, chattels, waved-ſtrays, " free warrens, and all and ſingular the ſaid premiſes, with " the appurtenances, (except before excepted) to the ſaid " mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city " of London, and to their ſucceſſors for ever; to be holden " of us, and our heirs and ſucceſſors, as of our manor of " Eaſt-Greenwich, in the county of Kent, by fealty† only " in fee ſoccage,‡ and not in chief, for all ſervices and " demands whatſoever. We give alſo, and for the con- " ſideration aforeſaid do by theſe preſents grant unto the " ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city " of London, all the iſſues, rents, revenues, and profits of " the

* Pieces of garden, plat, or ground, or yard pertaining to or lying near an houſe,

† A certain tenure of lands held by inferior huſbandry ſervices, to be performed to the lord of the fee, or manor. Anciently this tenure was of two parts, viz. free or common ſoccage, and baſe ſoccage, commonly called villenage. But ſince all tenures, by an act of parliament in the 12th of C. II. are adjudged and taken to be turned into fee and common ſoccage.

‡ An oath taken at the admiſſion of a tenant, to be true to the lord of whom he holds his lands.

" the ſaid manor, meſſuages, lands, tenements, and all " other the premiſes, with their appurtenances, coming and " growing from the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel laſt " paſt hitherto, to have the ſame to the ſaid mayor and " commonalty, and citizens, of our gift, without account, " or any other thing, to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, " by any means therefore to be given, paid, or made. " And furthermore, of our ample grace, we will, and for us, " our heirs and ſucceſſors, do by theſe preſents grant to the " ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and to their " ſucceſſors, that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, will yearly " for ever, diſcharge, acquit, and ſave harmleſs, as well the " ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſuc- " ceſſors, as the ſaid manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, " and all other the premiſes, with their appurtenances, and " every part thereof, againſt us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, " and againſt whatſoever perſons concerning all and all man- " ner of corodies,* rents, fees, annuities, ſums of money, " and charges whatſoever, by any means going out, or to " be paid out of the premiſes, or to be charged thereupon; " ſaving the ſervices above by theſe preſents reſerved, and " the demiſes and grants by any means made for terms of " life, or years, of the premiſes, or any parcel whereupon " the old rent and more is reſerved, and ſhall be due yearly " during the terms aforeſaid, and beſides the covenants in " the demiſes and grants in being: and ſaving 10*l.* by the " year of the ancient farm for the town of Southwark " aforeſaid, by the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citi- " zens, due in our exchequer, yearly to be paid and " payable: willing and by theſe preſents by ſtreight injunc- " tion commanding, as well our chancellor and general " overſeers, and council of our ſaid court of augmenta- " tions, and revenues of our crown, and all receivers, " auditors, and other our officers, of ours, or of our heirs " whatſoever, for the time being, that they and every of " them, upon the only ſhewing of theſe our letters patent, " or of the enrollments of the ſame, without any other writ " or warrant from us, or our heirs, by any means to be " obtained or proſecuted, ſhall make, and cauſe to be made, " unto the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of " the ſaid city of London, and their ſucceſſors, full power

" and

* An allowance of meat and drink towards the maintenance of any perſon whom the king ſhall appoint; or money paid in lieu thereof.

" and due allowance, and manifeſt diſcharge of all ſuch " corodies, rents, fees, annuities, and ſums of money " whatſoever, going out or to be paid out of the premiſes, " or thereupon charged or to be charged, (except as before " excepted.) And theſe our letters patent, and the enroll- " ment of the ſame, ſhall be yearly, and from time to " time, a ſufficient warrant and diſcharge, as well to the " ſaid chancellor and general overſeers, and to our council " of our ſaid court of augmentations, and revenues of our " crown, as to all receivers, auditors, and other officers and " miniſters of ours, our heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever, " for the time being, in this behalf. We will alſo, and by " theſe preſents do grant to the ſaid mayor and com- " monalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, that " they may and ſhall have theſe our letters patent in due " manner made and ſealed, under our great ſeal of En- " gland, without fine or fee, great or ſmall, to us in our " hamper * or elſewhere, to our uſe, to be by any means " given, paid, or made, although expreſs mention be not in " theſe preſents made of the true yearly value, or of the " certainty of the premiſes, or of other gifts or grants of us, " or by any our progenitors, to the ſaid mayor and com- " monalty, and citizens, before this time made, any ſtatute, " act, or ordinance, proviſion or reſtraint thereof, made, " ordained or provided to the contrary, or any thing, cauſe " or matter whatſoever, in any thing notwithſtanding. In " witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be " made patent. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the 23d " day of April, in the fourth year of our reign."

Having entered upon the magiſterial authority to which the Borough of Southwark was ſubject, by theſe charters, we ſhall here endeavour to ſhew their preſent operation, as being more properly connected with this part of the ſubject.

In conformity to theſe inveſtments, the Lord Mayor

* Or hanaper, an office in chancery, wherein are paid all monies due to the king, for the ſeal of charters, patents, &c. and to the officers for enrolling the ſame.

Mayor of London moſt probably, in earlier times, held his courts for the carrying into effect the purpoſes for which they were intended; and the Borough of Southwark was rendered, by a gradual degree of civilization, a place of a very different deſcription from that which at firſt made it neceſſary to annex it to what we may term a foreign juriſdiction, but as the County of Surrey began to extend its popularity, the magiſtrates of latter times became fully equal to its government. The power and pageantry of office, however, ſtill remained for the exerciſe of city grandeur, and the Lord Mayor continued to hold a ſeſſion at St. Margaret's-Hill, at the appointed times.

The charters by which the city authority was created, were granted to anſwer certain purpoſes of ſafety to the nation, which were no longer neceſſary; but that of Edward the Sixth was ſo abſolute a grant, that the Lord Mayor could never be effectually diſpoſſeſſed of it.

It ſeems, however, for ſome years paſt, to have been conſidered by the Corporation of London as a mere ſinecure, for the ſenior alderman for the time being; for, regardleſs of a title derived from ſo ancient, and in our minds, unqueſtionable an authority, the Juſtices of the County of Surrey have been uninterruptedly exerciſing

erciſing their office of magiſtrates, without the interference of the Lord Mayor, till in the year 1761, it appears by Chamberlain's Hiſtory of London, a memorial was preſented by one H. Williams, a conſtable for the Borough, of which he gives us the following abſtract.

An abſtract of a memorial preſented to the right honourable the Lord Mayor, and as a petition to the court of common-council, to deſire the aid of that court in ſupport of the ancient rights of the Borough of Southwark.

Southwark, February 14, 1761.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.

"Your lordſhip being now entered on the high and important office, ſo honourably conferred on you by almoſt the unanimous ſuffrages of one of the fulleſt aſſemblies ever held on that occaſion, it need not be ſaid that it becomes your duty, as it is doubtleſs your intention, to be the guardian and protector of all thoſe ancient rights and privileges carefully handed down by their anceſtors to the citizens of London.

"It is with concern obſerved, that there ſhould be ſo ſoon an occaſion to trouble your lordſhip with recent inſtances, in which it is apprehended, theſe ancient rights have been invaded in the proclamation of his preſent majeſty.

"Firſt, in that ancient franchiſe granted to the city of London in the borough of Southwark, which without inumerating former grants, was by the great charter of confirmation, ſo lately as the fifteenth year of King Charles II. fully confirmed to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London.

"By this grant, which has received a parliamentary ſanction, the ſaid corporation are inveſted with all manner of royal rights and prerogatives, in and over the town and borough of Southwark, in as full a manner, as if the ſame were

were in the king's hands. In particular to have all manner of liberties, cuſtoms, treaſures, waifs, eſtrays, eſcheats, fines and forfeitures, view of frank-pledge, &c. alſo to have all goods, chattels of traitors, felons, fugitives, &c. together with all manner of ſuits, perſonal actions, &c. and the execution of all writs, commands, attachments, warrants, &c. by their ſheriffs and other officers. The ſerjeants at mace for the city to arreſt for debt in the borough, in the ſame manner as they do in London.

"The city magiſtrates to have the aſſay and aſſize of wine, bread, beer, victuals, and every thing ſet to ſale, together with the puniſhment and correction of all perſons dealing therein. Alſo to take and arreſt all thieves, felons, and other criminals found in the borough, and to commit them to Newgate, until delivered by due courſe of law.

"The mayor, recorder and aldermen, who are juſtices in London, are alſo conſtituted the juſtices for the borough, where they are to exerciſe the ſame juriſdiction as they do in London. And all and ſingular the inhabitants of the ſaid borough to be under the magiſtracy and government of the mayor and officers of London, in the ſame manner as the inhabitants of the ſaid city be. And, laſtly, the ſheriff of Surry and all other the king's officers and miniſters are expreſsly prohibited from any ways intermeddling in the ſaid borough.

"It is not intended to ſhew the impropriety, as well as inconvenience that the conſtables and other inhabitants of this city franchiſe are under, by their being ſubject to two ſeparate unconnected juriſdictions, each of which may aſſume to command their attendance at different places at the ſame time; nor yet to expatiate on the hardſhips of their being ſummoned to attend out of their borough the commands of ſuch, as they have at ſeveral quarter ſeſſions held by your predeceſſors been informed had no ſort of authority over them.

"The particular indignity offered to the city of London, now to be pointed out, is, that whereas, when the preſent conſtables were ſworn in, under the authority of the city of London, they had an aſſurance given them, that country-officers had no juriſdiction over them; nevertheleſs they were all ſummoned, under large penalties, the firſt of this

this month, to attend the county ſheriff to proclaim the king through the boroughwick.

" As there is a bailiff appointed by the city under the Lord mayor, for the government of the borough (which officer, who is now living, it is known proclaimed his late majeſty) it is ſubmitted to your Lordſhip's judgment, whether ſuch officer was not the proper perſon to perform this duty, as well as he preſides at the elections for members of parliament, or executes the other duties appertaining to that important office? for by what legal power can an officer execute any part of his office in a place the law expreſsly declares he ſhall no ways intermeddle; or how can he aſſume an authority to ſummon under great penalties conſtables or any inhabitants of ſuch a place, not only to attend in, but to follow him to their great trouble and expence to a conſiderable diſtance from their habitations, if he is expreſsly prohibited from exerciſing any kind of juriſdiction over them?

" It has been ſaid that ſuppoſing the city of London hath not hitherto exerciſed an excluſive juriſdiction in the borough, they cannot for that reaſon, maintain ſuch a power; even although it ſhould appear that, by the original grants, they are inveſted therewith. This objection it is preſumed, is anſwered by that part of the city charter, which declares they ſhall loſe no privilege for non uſe or even abuſe. Lord Coke in his 4th inſtitute, ſays, 'There 'is a moſt beneficial ſtatute made for the preſervation of 'the liberties and franchiſes of the city of London, that 'they ſhall enjoy their whole liberties with this clauſe, '*Licet non fuerent, vel abuſi fuerent*, and notwithſtanding any 'ſtatute to the contrary;' on this principle Black Friars precinct was lately reſtored to the city freedom, which had time immemorial claimed and maintained that exemption.

" Therefore, as there are many citizens that are inhabitants in the borough, who particularly think themſelves injured by being ſubject to two ſeparate juriſdictions, may it not be ſaid it becomes the city's duty in ſupport of the citizens rights, to fulfil the intentions of their charters, which ſo expreſsly prohibits the county ſheriff from any ways intermeddling in this city franchiſe, more eſpecially if it be a fact that this officer has, on a legal trial, been

proved to have to right to exerciſe any juriſdiction therein."

The following are part of the encroachments on the city juriſdiction, and the privileges of the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark, referred to in their petition:

1. The licenſing of public-houſes by the county magiſtrates.

2. Their acting as magiſtrates of the borough, and holding ſeſſions in the town-hall.

3. Their interfering in the government of the borough fair, granted by royal charter to the city of London.

4. Their exerciſing juriſdiction over the borough conſtables, and taking upon them to ſwear them into that office a ſecond time, and alſo ſwearing in conſtables by their own authority upon death or removals.

5. The ſheriff of Surry exerciſing juriſdiction in the ſaid borough, and ſummoning the conſtables and other inhabitants to attend, (contrary to the royal charters) the reſpective ſeſſions held by the county magiſtrates, at different parts of the county.

6. The ſheriff and marſhal court officers arreſting for debt in the borough.

7. The compelling the inhabitants of the borough to contribute towards the county rate, to pay the county coroner, who is prohibited any juriſdiction in the borough, and to repair bridges, gaols, &c. all of which are upheld and repaired by the city of London.

8. The quartering ſoldiers in the borough, which as a franchiſe and one of the city wards, it is preſumed ought to be exempted from that burden.

9. The king's miniſters and officers of the county of Surry

Surry taking upon them the power of ordering and governing the borough militia, which it is alſo preſumed ought to be ſolely ſubject to the Lord Mayor, as chief magiſtrate of this ancient city franchiſe.

The hiſtorian does not furniſh us with any account of the effect of this Memorial, nor does it appear that it anſwered the propoſed end. But the chief queſtion which has been made againſt the authority of the Lord Mayor, aroſe in the year 1787, and as the circumſtance occaſioned a deciſion that is received as the law of our day, and which, according to the preſent times and circumſtances, we preſume to think is rational and ſound reaſoning, we ſhall here ſtate it from the moſt accurate reporter on the ſubject.

The KING *againſt* SAINSBURY.

Extract from the reports of *Michaelmas* Term, in the Thirty-ſecond year of the reign of King George the Third.

" The indictment ſtated that on the 4th September, in the 27th year of the preſent reign, at the borough of Southwark in the county of Surry, a general meeting of the juſtices, &c. of the county of Surry, acting in and for the diviſion of the town and borough of Southwark, was duly held for the purpoſe of licenſing perſons to keep common inns and alehouſes within the ſaid diviſion, according to the form of the ſtatute, &c.

That one J. Hedger then and there requeſted the ſaid juſtices at ſuch meeting to grant him a licenſe, &c. in the pariſh of St. George in the borough; that the ſaid juſtices did not then grant him the licenſe, but poſtponed the further conſideration of the queſtion until the 11th of September, to which day they adjourned that meeting; that at the adjourned meeting the ſaid juſtices finally refuſed to grant their licenſe to Hedger; that the defendants, two juſtices of the peace for the town and borough of Southwark, well knowing the premiſes, and having notice of the ſaid determination, and that the licenſe had been refuſed, &c. not having any regard for the laws of this realm, but intending to increaſe the number of common inns and alehouſes in the ſaid town and borough, in defiance of legal magiſtracy and good order and government, afterwards, on the 18th of September in the ſame year, with force and arms at Southwark aforeſaid, unlawfully and wrongfully met together as juſtices of the peace for the town and borough of Southwark, for the purpoſe of granting licenſes to perſons living in the ſaid town and borough, &c. and then and there unlawfully and wrongfully granted their licenſe to the ſaid J. Hedger to keep a common alehouſe in the ſame houſe for which he had ſo requeſted a licenſe to be granted to him by the juſtices for the county of Surry, acting in this diviſion, &c. in breach and violation

violation of the defendants' duty as juſtices; in contempt of the king, and his laws; againſt the form of the ſtatute, &c. and againſt the peace, &c.

" The defendants pleaded the general iſſue; and on the trial the jury found a ſpecial verdict, in ſubſtance as follows;

" After ſtating that the corporation of London were a corporation by preſcription, it ſet forth three ſeveral charters; 1 Ed. 3.; 23 Hen. 6.; and 4 Edw. 6. by which *(inter alia)* the mayor, recorder and ſuch of the aldermen of the city as have paſſed the chair, are appointed juſtices of the peace for the town and borough of Southwark: but neither of thoſe charters contained a non intromittant clauſe as to the juſtices for the county of Surry. That the mayor and aldermen of the city who have borne the office of mayor, and the recorder for the time being, have been uſed and accuſtomed to hold ſeſſions of the peace within and for the town and borough of Southwark four times in every year; and for forty years and upwards have licenſed perſons to keep alehouſes in the ſaid town and borough; but they have not been accuſtomed to act as juſtices of the peace there in any other manner. That the town and Borough of Southwark is within the county of Surry, and the juſtices appointed for

for the county have been accuſtomed to act in Southwark, and to licenſe perſons to keep alehouſes therein. That the general quarter ſeſſions have been uſually holden once in every year within the Borough, and the three other ſeſſions in other different places in the county. The verdict then ſtated that A. B. C. D. &c. (the juſtices for the county mentioned in the indictment) were on the 4th and 11th of September, 1787, juſtices of the county of Surry, and acting in and for that diviſion in which Southwark lies. That certain juſtices of the county, acting in and for the diviſion in which Southwark lies, on the 15th of Auguſt, 1787, iſſued their warrant under their hands and ſeals, and thereby appointed a general meeting of the juſtices of the county, acting in and for the ſaid diviſion to be holden on the 4th of September then next following, at a certain place therein mentioned, for the purpoſe of licenſing perſons to keep common inns and alehouſes within the ſaid diviſion; and that in purſuance of ſuch warrant the ſaid general meeting in the ſaid indictment mentioned was held on the ſaid 4th of September, by and before A. B. C. D. &c. That at that meeting J. Hedger applied to thoſe juſtices for a licenſe, who did not grant it, but poſtponed the further conſideration of it till the 11th of September, to which day that meeting was adjourned. That

at

at the adjourned meeting held, &c. thoſe juſtices refuſed to grant a licenſe to J. Hedger. That on the 25th of Auguſt, 1787, the defendants, then being the mayor and aldermen of the city of London who had paſſed the chair, iſſued their warrant for holding a general meeting of the juſtices in and for the town and borough of Southwark, on the 14th of September then next, at a certain place within the borough, for the purpoſe of granting licenſes, &c. in purſuance of which a meeting was held by the defendants on that day, which was adjourned to the 18th of September, when they granted a licenſe to Hedger. That at this adjourned meeting, and before the defendants licenſed Hedger, they had notice of the general meeting held by the juſtices of the county, and of their having refuſed to grant a licenſe to Hedger. But whether, &c.

" Shepherd, on the part of the proſecution, contended that under 26 Geo. 3. c. 31. ſ. 4. there could be but one legal meeting of the juſtices, unleſs by adjournment, in any particular diviſion for the purpoſe of granting licenſes; and therefore unleſs the defendants could eſtabliſh an excluſive juriſdiction in the city of London to that purpoſe, and ſhew that the county magiſtrates had no right to convene any meeting at all, they muſt fail, in as much as the county magiſtrates

magiſtrates had firſt given notice of the meeting to be held, and the ſubſequent meeting of the city magiſtrates was not an adjournment of the other. The ſtatute in queſtion enacts 'that no 'licenſe ſhall be granted but on the 1ſt of Sep-'tember yearly, or within twenty days after; 'and that ſuch licenſe ſhall be made for one 'year only to commence on the 29th of the ſaid 'September; and that the day and place for 'granting ſuch licenſes ſhall be appointed by 'two or more of the juſtices acting for the divi-'ſion, by a warrant under their hands and ſeals, 'at leaſt ten days before ſuch meeting, directed 'to the high conſtable of the ſaid diviſion, 'requiring him to order his petty conſtables, '&c. to give notice to the ſeveral inn-keepers 'and alehouſe-keepers within their reſpective 'conſtablewicks of the day and place of ſuch 'meeting; and all licenſes granted at any other 'time or place ſhall be null and void to all 'intents and purpoſes whatſoever.' The Court have already decided in the King *v.* Holland and Forſter, and the King *v.* Filewood, that the ſubſequent granting of a licenſe by magiſtrates, after the general meeting had refuſed one, was the ſubject matter of a criminal information: and therefore as the act is illegal, an indictment neceſſarily lies, though no corrupt motive be imputed in the preſent caſe. Now it cannot be diſputed

that

that the county magiſtrates had a right to convene the meeting for the purpoſe of granting licenſes: their commiſſion extends over the whole county; and though the defendants may alſo have juriſdiction over the borough of Southwark by charter, yet as their charter contains no non-intromittant clauſe, it is clear that the juriſdiction of the county juſtices is not excluded. Blankley *v.* Winſtanley. The utmoſt therefore the defendants could claim was a concurrent juriſdiction with the county juſtices, which would have authoriſed them to attend the general meeting purſuant to the firſt notice, but will not warrant them in holding a ſeparate meeting of their own, ſubſequent to the other. If it were otherwiſe, the different magiſtrates would be ever running a race againſt each other in the granting of licenſes, from which great miſchiefs would enſue to the public. He alſo took another objection, that it did not appear that the defendants had ever acted before in the diviſion in any other reſpect than that of granting licenſes; and the ſtatute requires an acting diſtinct from and independent of the act of granting licenſes. But

" The Court ſaid there was no weight in that objection.

" Garrow, on the part of the city of London, declined entering into the general queſtion of ju-

 riſdictio;,

riſdiction, alledging as a reaſon, ſome particular objections to the manner in which the ſpecial verdict had been drawn up out of Court, and relied on ſeveral formal objections. 1ſt. The indictment only alledges that a general meeting of the county juſtices acting in and for the diviſion, was duly held, &c. whereas it ought to have charged in what manner the meeting was held, that the Court might judge whether it were duly holden. Nor is this general charge cured by the finding, which is alſo defective, for the ſpecial verdict only ſtates that on the 4th of September, &c. the juſtices iſſued their warrant under their hands and ſeals, and thereby appointed a general meeting of the juſtices, &c. to be holden on the 14th September, &c. for the purpoſe of licenſing, &c. and it is not found, as the act directs, that that warrant was iſſued at leaſt ten days before, &c. to the high conſtable, requiring him to order his petty conſtables, &c. to give notice to the ſeveral inn-keepers; and this being a ſpecial verdict nothing can be ſupplied by intendment. And therefore even if the general allegation were ſufficient in the indictment, yet the whole of the facts ought to have been found, which were neceſſary to warrant it. In R. *v* Croke, where a power was given by act of parliament to the juſtices of Surry at their quarter ſeſſions, upon the application of the mayor, aldermen, and common council

of

of London, in common council aſſembled, to iſſue a precept to the ſheriff, to ſummon a jury to aſſeſs the value of ſuch lands as the mayor, aldermen, &c. ſhould adjudge neceſſary to be purchaſed for the purpoſes of the act; and the act required that notice in writing ſhould be previouſly given to the perſons intereſted at leaſt fourteen days before, and left at their dwelling-houſes or uſual places of abode, &c. and the ſeſſions had thereupon made an order for the valuation of an eſtate in which the defendant was intereſted, but had neglected to ſtate ſpecially that a notice had been given to him in writing, &c. according to the requiſites of the act, but merely alledged that upon proof of due notice, &c. this Court were clearly of opinion that this was bad, and quaſhed the order, ſaying, that the notice ought to have been fully ſet out and preciſely purſued, and that the defect was not cured by appearance. 2d. The indictment ſtates that a meeting of the juſtices, acting *in and for the diviſion of the town and borough of Southwark*, "was held, &c. but that is not found by the verdict; which ſtates that a meeting was held by the juſtices of the county of Surry, acting *in and for that diviſion in which Southwark lies.*" The jury therefore have not found that there is ſuch a diviſion as that of the town and borough of Southwark; and in point of fact, Southwark is

within the diviſion of the half hundred of Eaſt Brixton. Non conſtat therefore upon this record, but that the meeting held by the Surry juſtices for the diviſion in which Southwark is locally ſituate, was a meeting for the reſt of the diviſion excluding Southwark; and if ſo, the defendants were juſtified in holding their meeting in Southwark. 3d. The act done by the defendants, no corruption being imputed to them, is not indictable; in the caſes cited corruption was the principal ground of the charge. And even, ſuppoſing the act done by them were void, that would not make it the ſubject matter of an indictment.

" Lord Kenyon, Ch. J. Conſidering who are the litigating parties upon this record, it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe that the proſecution was inſtituted for any other purpoſe than that of ſettling the limits of this juriſdiction. And therefore, without giving any opinion upon the formal objections which have been raiſed, and which may be argued again if the parties deſire it, we ought to take the firſt opportunity of ſettling the real queſtion in the caſe, which is in whom is veſted the juriſdiction of granting ale licenſes, and of doing other magiſterial acts within this diſtrict. And that point, though it is of great importance to the public, is involved in no difficulty whatever.

ever. That the king may grant a commiſſion of the peace for a county, and that the juriſdiction of ſuch juſtices may pervade the whole county, cannot be doubted. Neither can it be diſputed that he may grant commiſſions of the peace for any particular diſtrict in the county, and that that ſubdiviſion may have juſtices of its own, excluſive of the juriſdiction of the juſtices of the county at large: but the latter can only be effected by a non-intromittant clauſe, prohibiting the county juſtices from interfering in that diſtrict. This doctrine was fully recogniſed in Talbot *v.* Hubble, 2 Str. 1154; from a manuſcript note of which it appears that it was there taken as a *datum* that the juſtices of the county would be excluded, if there were a non-intromittant clauſe in the charter granted to the ſmaller diſtrict, but not otherwiſe. In one of the charters granted to the city of London, there is an expreſs power conſtituting the mayor and certain of the aldermen juſtices of the borough of Southwark; they are therefore charter juſtices of that diſtrict; and that juriſdiction has never (I believe) been doubted. But another queſtion has ariſen, and which is proper ſhould be ſettled, whether it be legal (for whether it be decent or decorous no perſon can doubt) for two different ſets of magiſtrates, having a concurrent juriſdiction, to run a race in the exerciſe of any part of their juriſdiction.

juriſdiction. It is of infinite importance to the public that the acts of magiſtrates ſhould not only be ſubſtantially good, but alſo that they ſhould be decorous. The facts in this caſe are ſhortly theſe; ſome of the juſtices for the county of Surry, having before them the ſtatute of 26 Geo. 2. and knowing that the licenſes ought to be granted on a certain day and time, appointed a day, the 4th of September, for licenſing alehouſes in this diviſion, on which day they accordingly held their meeting; and certain of the magiſtrates of the city of London, who in general are competent to this purpoſe, appointed another meeting on a ſubſequent day. But the juriſdiction of the juſtices who had appointed the firſt meeting had attached before this time; not indeed ſo as to exclude the city juſtices from acting at the firſt meeting, for they might all have acted together; but it excluded the city juſtices of their juriſdiction to act on the ſubſequent day. On the general queſtion therefore I am clearly of opinion that the Surry juſtices and the magiſtrates for the city have a co-ordinate juriſdiction within this diſtrict; and that the meeting of the city juſtices in this caſe was illegal, the juriſdiction of the other magiſtrates having firſt attached. But, as to the queſtions of form, if the city of London are ſerious in relying on them, I ſhall require further time before I deliver my opinion upon them.

" Aſhhurſt,

" Aſhhurſt, J. There being no words of excluſion in the city charters, it follows as a conſequence that the juſtices of the county have a concurrent juriſdiction in the borough of Southwark: if ſo, it alſo follows that the juriſdiction of holding the meeting directed by the 26 Geo. 2. attached in thoſe magiſtrates who firſt gave notice of the meeting; and it was a breach of the law in the other magiſtrates to attempt to wreſt this juriſdiction out of their hands; for what the law ſays ſhall not be done it becomes illegal to do, and is therefore the ſubject matter of an indictment, without the addition of any corrupt motives. And though the want of corruption may be an anſwer to an application for an information, which is made to the extraordinary juriſdiction of the Court, yet it is no anſwer to an indictment, where the judges are bound by the ſtrict rule of law.

" Buller, J. Declared himſelf of the ſame opinion; and he, and Mr. Juſtice Aſhhurſt, ſeemed to incline againſt the formal objections.

" Groſe, J. declined giving any opinion, not being in Court when the caſe was argued.

" The Recorder of London then ſaid that, as the Court had delivered their opinion upon the principal queſtion, the city would not trouble them

them with any further argument upon the objections of form; on which

" The Court gave

Judgment for the Crown."

Great evils occaſion diſputes by which controverted points are ſettled, and ſo much may be ſaid for this deciſion. The reader will therefore pardon a digreſſion in this reſpect, and our going back a little in point of time; for though the reaſons why a licenſe was refuſed to Mr. Hedger, are not ſtrange to our preſent readers, they may afford information to thoſe of future days.—Mr. Hedger kept the Saint George's Spa, or as it is uſually called the Dog and Duck, in Saint George's-fields, a houſe many years eminent as a tea-drinking houſe, but latterly famous, or rather infamous, for the entertainment of proſtitutes; in ſhort it was in particular, on Sunday evenings, the mart of profligacy for abandoned women and unthinking youth. In the year 1787, a proclamation was iſſued by his majeſty, for the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality, and at the time appointed for granting licenſes, the magiſtrates of Surry were, to their very great honour, particularly circumſpect to whom they granted them, and Mr. Hedger's application was rejected by the magiſtrates; but a licenſe was afterwards granted by the lord mayor, in the manner the reader has

ſeen

ſeen by the caſe before inſerted. The conduct of the contending parties was the ſubject of much altercation among the inhabitants, and each had their ſupporters, who were attached either from intereſt or inclination. A paper, of which the following is a copy, made its appearance previous to the foregoing determination of the Court of King's Bench.

ADDRESS *to the* INHABITANTS *of the Borough of* SOUTHWARK.

" THE inhabitants of the borough of Southwark in general, but more eſpecially the publicans, may now be congratulated on the agreeable proſpect of being releaſed from many of thoſe burthens, of which they have ſo long and ſo juſtly complained:---As a firſt ſtep towards the attainment of this very deſirable object, the city magiſtrates have reſolved to relieve them from the hardſhips they laſt year experienced in the caſe of licenſing; and the interference of gentlemen to whom they were in no reſpect legally reſponſible.

" From ſome motives, perhaps not deeply hidden, the county juſtices had fixed their ſeſſions for licenſing victuallers at a period unuſually early: the juſtice and ſpirit of the city magiſ-

trates have however interpoſed, and the following advertiſement appeared in the public newſpapers:

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London and other his Majeſty's charter Juſtices of the peace for the town and borough of Southwark, in the county of Surrey, having iſſued their precept, purſuant to the late act of parliament, for holding a general meeting on Monday the firſt day of September next, at the hour of nine in the morning preciſely, at the court-houſe on St. Margaret's Hill, for the licenſing of all Victuallers within the ſaid town and borough: Such perſons who are already licenſed are then and there to bring with them their ſureties and laſt licences, in order to renew the ſame: And ſuch perſons who are not already licenſed are to bring with them their ſureties and proper certificates of their good fame, according to the directions of the ſaid act of parliament.

R I X.

"For this laudable aſſertion of their rights, and this public avowal of protection to thoſe whom they govern, the charter juſtices are entitled to the unanimous thanks of the Borough: ---nor is this the only inſtance in which we have recently experienced the good diſpoſition of the city to co-operate with the inhabitants of Southwark in recovering their uſurped privileges.

"The attention of government having a ſhort time ago been called to ſome irregularities practiſed on the Lord's Day, a more rigorous enforcement of certain ſtatutes was judged neceſſary;

ſary:---but the unhappy zeal of ſome gentlemen having carried their exertions farther than the law warranted, and in diſtricts to which their power did not legally extend, it became neceſſary to take profeſſional advice;---and one of the moſt learned and reſpectable, at the ſame time the moſt proper perſon on the occaſion, was accordingly conſulted.

C A S E.

To J. ADAIR, Eſq. Recorder of the City of London.

29th CHA. II. Chap 7th.

By this act, intitled, "An act for the better obſervation of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, it is enacted, that all the laws enacted and in force concerning the obſervation of the Lord's-day, and repairing to church thereon, be carefully put in execution, and that all and every perſon and perſons whatſoever ſhall, on every Lord's-day, apply themſelves to the obſervation of the ſame by exerciſing themſelves in the duties of piety and religion, publicly and privately; and that no *tradeſman, artificer, workman, labourer,* or *other perſon whatſoever,* ſhall *do or exerciſe any worldly labour,* buſineſs, or work of their ordinary calling upon the Lord's-day, or any part thereof, (works of neceſſity and charity only excepted). And that every perſon, being of the age of 14 years or upwards, offending in the premiſes ſhall, for every ſuch offence forfeit the ſum of 5s. and that no perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall *publicly ſhew forth or expoſe to ſale any wares, merchandize, fruits, herbs, goods or chattles whatſoever,* upon the Lord's-day, or any part thereof, upon pain that every perſon ſo offending, *ſhall forfeit the ſame goods ſo cried or ſhewn forth* or expoſed to ſale."

Sect III. "Provided that nothing in this act contained ſhall extend to the prohibiting of dreſſing of meat in families, *or dreſſing or ſelling of meat in inns, cook-ſhops, or victualling houſes, for ſuch as otherwiſe cannot be provided,* nor to the crying or ſelling of milk before nine of the clock in the morning, or after four o'clock in the afternoon."

The queſtion ariſing upon the above ſtatute, and meant to be here aſked is, whether the victualler is precluded from *drawing or ſelling beer* on the Lord's-day. The act certainly excepts works of neceſſity and charity, and does not prohibit the dreſſing or *ſelling meat in victualling houſes, for ſuch as otherwiſe cannot be provided.*

The magiſtrates for *Surrey* have of late convicted a publican for ſelling beer and liquors on the Lord's-day. This conviction, we underſtand, muſt have been on the firſt offence ſpecified, viz. "Exerciſing any worldly labour, buſineſs, or work of their ordinary callings upon the Lord's-day." The other part of the act ſeems framed to prevent abuſes of the Lord's-day by keeping open ſhop, and publicly crying and expoſing to ſale, goods, in like manner as on other days, and goes to a forfeiture of ſuch goods. In this laſt offence we do not apprehend the victualler included; as tippling is forbidden by the other ſtatutes, the legiſlature did not think it neceſſary to include the publican expreſsly in this act; for it would be creating *two* puniſhments for the ſame offence; and by the proviſo in this act it ſeems clear that the exception meant to authorize the victualler, as through neceſſity, to carry on his trade, ſo that he did not ſuffer tippling in his houſe contrary to the other ſtatutes. In ſhort, if the victualler is precluded from ſelling his beer, and dreſſing and ſelling his meat on the Lord's-day, many induſtrious families muſt be unſupplied. All ordinaries muſt be ſhut up (in which caſe the proviſo will not anſwer the end intended) and the laborious part of the community muſt be without drink, as the chandler is (as a tradeſman) expreſsly forbidden by the ſtatute.

The appeal to the quarter ſeſſions upon conviction is not given by this act.

Your opinion is therefore deſired, whether the victualler is by the ſaid ſtatute precluded from drawing and ſelling beer or other liquors on the Lord's-day, and if he is not, in what way can the victualler proceed in order to bring the queſtion before a court of juſtice to obtain redreſs?

OPINION.

"I am of opinion that the exerciſing the trade of a victualler, by ſelling victuals and drink on a Sunday, is not within

within the ſtatute in queſtion, and that the abuſes of it are reſtrained by our laws. The conviction therefore referred to, is, in my opinion, an illegal and void conviction, and the publican may refuſe to pay the penalty. The queſtion may be tried in two ways—either by removing the conviction by certiorari into the Court of King's Bench, and thus arguing the ſufficiency of it on a motion to quaſh it—or by bringing an action of treſpaſs in any of his Majeſty's courts of record at Weſtminſter, if they proceed to levy the penalty by diſtreſs.

J. ADAIR.

March 18, 1788.

"This candid and liberal opinion of the Recorder, and the advertiſement from the city magiſtrates, muſt fully convince us of their diſpoſition to promote our intereſts and welfare. Their power is equal to their inclination:---the charter by which they govern is ſufficiently explicit:---"The mayor, &c. ſhall have the correction and puniſhment of all perſons ſelling wine, bread, beer, ale, and other victuals;"---"And all judicial proceedings are to be conducted in the Borough, as they have, time out of mind, been conducted in the city of London:" it follows then, by a plain conſequence which neither chicane nor ſophiſtry can do away, that the charter juſtices alone have the legal right to grant you licenſes, for to them you are ultimately reſponſible: and let common ſenſe decide this queſtion---After receiving authority from one ſet of men, can you be liable to puniſhment, to fines and penalties at the caprice

of

of another? Common ſenſe revolts at the abſurdity of ſuch an idea.

" Many of us have ſeverely felt, not only the very great charge of ſupporting the military, but alſo the very great partiality and diſproportionate ſhare of the burthen, which has been impoſed upon ſuch publicans as have obtained their licenſes from the city: by unanimouſly agreeing to petition for licenſes from the London magiſtrates, it evidently appears we ſhould rid ourſelves of this diſagreeable burthen:---becoming immediately under the juriſdiction of the city, we become intitled to the ſame immunities as our fellow-citizens. In this caſe the Surrey juſtices could not billet ſoldiers upon us;---and our own magiſtrates would never infringe thoſe privileges which they have ſo long held ſacred, by quartering ſoldiers upon their own citizens.

" You all acknowledge theſe, and many more oppreſſions which we have ſtruggled with, for want of power and aſſiſtance to contend againſt them:---but a happy deliverance ſeems now in view: our legal magiſtrates and our fellow-citizens hold forth their protection and ſupport---it depends upon ourſelves to ſeize the opportunity of being incorporated in the

the ſame ſociety, and linked together in the ſame intereſt:---as good members, let us unanimouſly concur in every meaſure that beſt promiſes to promote not only our individual, but to ſecure our conjunct advantage."

Borough of Southwark,
Auguſt 22, 1788.

This paper ſpeaks very warmly of ſecuring rights and privileges; but it is a little unfortunate for the author of it, that the then city magiſtrate was not thought ſo pure in the exerciſe of his duty as would have been conſiſtent with what ought to be the character of a chief magiſtrate of the firſt commercial city in England. Mr. Hedger's licenſe was the grand ſubject of contention, and whether he did his duty in that reſpect, is the queſtion. A letter on this ſubject has accidentally fallen into our hands, which was intended for publication at the time when the diſpute ſubſiſted: it was then ſuppreſſed, and though it is not immediately connected with our hiſtory, yet as it is written with ſpirit, our readers will not be diſpleaſed by the inſertion of it.

To the Right Honourable the LORD-MAYOR *of the City of London.*

MY LORD,

"YOUR eminence as a citizen, and your virtues as a man, have in all probability placed you in that particular ſituation of magiſtracy, which conſtitutes you not only the ſupreme guardian of the peace and property of your fellow citizens, but of thoſe of your fellow ſubjects who reſide within the limits of your power. As an humble individual, my conduct may be cenſured for daring to arraign the proceedings of a lord-mayor, or publicly diſapproving any meaſure he has thought fit to ſanction: but thanks to the liberty allowed by the Engliſh conſtitution, the pen of the peaſant is as free as that of the peer, and no power can reſtrain it in the cauſe of virtue and morality. Your lordſhip's authority in certain caſes, in the county of Surrey, occaſions an addreſs to you for a miſapplication of it; not, I conceive, intentionally, (nor will I attempt immediately to define the cauſe) but contrary to the ſincere wiſh of every inhabitant of this part of it, and, contrary to the zeal the Surrey magiſtrates had ſhewn in the ſuppreſſion of a ſpecies of public aſſembly, which, independent of its private conſequences, is a diſgrace to the police of our country;

country; ſuch a diſgrace, as I am happy to ſay, is not known to exiſt in that more immediate ſeat of your lordſhip's power, called the City of London, though it is permitted by the authority of a licenſe on this ſide the Thames. Before I proceed to inveſtigate to your lordſhip the conſequences of an evil, into which you cannot have enquired, or if you have, your confidence in the reporter muſt have been abuſed. It is proper I ſhould ſtate in plain terms, what I doubt not your lordſhip's ſagacity has before diſcovered; namely, that the evil I allude to is the licenſing the houſe called the Dog and Duck, in St. George's-fields. The good magiſtrate regards the people's ſafety, is ſtudious to preſerve the public peace, to promote the intereſt of the ſtate, and ſupport in its proper decorum the eſtabliſhed church. To do this the morals of the people are his care; theſe requiſites I perſuade myſelf your lordſhip poſſeſſes. But the judgement has no ſecurity from error, and from error either in information or opinion, the public ſeem to think your lordſhip has acted.---The proclamation of our ſovereign is immediately intended to promote the ſuppreſſion of vice, its execution is on the magiſtrate, and on his diligence depends the effects. It would be a monumental honour to this country to ſay we paſſed a ſeſſion without an execution, perhaps it will not happen,

but what are even the probable means of it ſhould not be neglected; vicious principles cannot be eradicated from the heart, though the force of example may be removed from the ſight. I am not a pattern of gravity and religion, nor do I deſpiſe the comforts of a bottle, or the embraces of a female; but I do deſpiſe every attempt at a violation of decency and good order, and thoſe nurſeries of infamy and vice which deprave the heart, and nouriſh the ſeeds of infamy they have early implanted.---Can it be here neceſſary to recite what every individual is ſo well acquainted with? Nothing indeed renders it ſo, but that no complaint ſhould be alledged without its foundation being given.

"Immediately on the iſſuing of his Majeſty's proclamation, the magiſtrates of the county of Surrey in particular were aſſiduous to obey it; they thought it their duty, and they felt it their inclination, and ſo intent were they on the object they had in view, that conſcious how difficult it would be to draw the line of diſtinction between the laudable amuſement for the relaxation of the induſtrious, and that which tended to the encouragement of idleneſs and diſorder, that they indiſcriminately put an end to every appearance of gaming, as one of the primary cauſes of vice; in their career, that commodious ſpot the Dog

and

and Duck was not paſſed over, and its play grounds were quickly, (not deſtroyed as others were) but ſhut up till a new ſanction ſhould be obtained for their liberty. From thence let us fancy it about ſeven or eight o'clock in the evening, and retire into the rooms, and ſee how far they are appropriated to the innocent amuſements of a glaſs of wine, and a diſh of tea, ſo warmly urged in their defence; and how far places of amuſement of that deſcription ſhould from motives of policy be encouraged by the legiſlature or the magiſtrate, for the nocturnal revels of youth of both ſexes. The exerciſe of innocent amuſements is permitted by the laws, and no nation has been happier in the uſe of it than the Engliſh; we have a genius to invent and enjoy the rational entertainments of the town, and though gravity is now at odds with itſelf, how far the drama* might mend the morals, every one ſhould concur that a regular and nightly aſſemblage of avowed harlots muſt injure them; ſuch is the Dog and Duck, or ſuch it was, and as far as reſpects its amendment under the ſanction given it by the new licenſe, there cannot be much doubt. At an early

* At the time this letter was written, great diſputes ſubſiſted relative to the opening the Royal Theatre in Wellcloſe Square, which was ſtrongly oppoſed on a ſuppoſition of the evil tendency it would have on the morals of the people.

hour in the evening this receptacle of the unfortunate proſtitute is opened, and at an early hour is filled with its miſerable viſitants, wretches who having been hard ſcourged by the rod of misfortune, now prey on unwary youth of the other ſex---here you will find the experienced debauchee, the diſſipated rake, and the ſharper, and in another claſs thoſe who from their purſe cannot purchaſe a corner in any place of amuſement, loll away their heavy hours as an auditory to a ſchool of the blackeſt infamy that every diſgraced a public place. At ten o'clock the doors are ſhut, but that the viſitants are diſmiſſed I muſt deny, till by ſtupidity, broken heads, and obſcenity, they have revelled their fill, and are tumbled to their miſerable abodes in hackney coaches attending for their reception. Theſe are facts, the exiſtence of which I have witneſſed, though I am happy to ſay, I have not partaken of. It has been ſaid theſe people muſt aſſemble ſomewhere; can the proprietor refuſe their admiſſion? The objection might be a good one, if every ſerious and thinking man was not ſatisfied, it was intended for the purpoſes to which it is applied. The tear of ſenſibility muſt fall for the unhappy women by whom it is ſupported; and though a reform in that particular cannot be effected, it is the duty of the magiſtrate to ſuppreſs all open violations

violations of decency. It is ſaid your lordſhip has ſuppreſſed the harmleſs notes of the organ, and the ſtill more dulcet ſounds of the oboe. Muſic, my lord, may ſoften the paſſions, but it is one of the leaſt offenſive inhabitants in St. George's Fields; by this ſtep perhaps a few poor fellows are deprived of the means of getting a ſhilling honeſtly, but that it is a work of reform, your lordſhip muſt permit me humbly to differ from you.

" The certificate of neighbouring inhabitants may in many caſes be a ſufficient reaſon for the licenſing any place, which from ſuch certificate ſhall appear to be conducted with decency and good order. But, my lord, can the repreſentation of a partial few bias your opinion in oppoſition to the conviction (I ſhould almoſt ſay) of your own underſtanding. Different perſons have different ideas of decency and good order, and what to your lordſhip or to me may ſeem reprehenſible, may to many of the inhabitants of St. George's Fields appear perfectly innocent. Men judge from the habits they have been brought up in, and the keeper of a brothel will maintain that to be harmleſs, which is not totally infamous, while men of different ideas feel with a purer ſpirit, and judge with truth.

" I cannot

" I cannot help again applying my animadverſions to the conduct of the reſpectable characters who ſupported the licenſing this ſpot of infamy. Youth, ſay they, of both ſexes muſt not be denied the uſe of public meetings, and they wind up the argument by calling in the impulſe of nature, and the policy of government. Fie on the thought! Nature, my lord, will prevail; but her precepts in her original ſtate, are too pure to be mingled in an aſſemblage ſo vile. The policy of government is under the neceſſity of paſſing over many vices, which though reprehenſible, the frailty of man and the cuſtoms of the times have rendered familiar. But that policy is not yet ſo degenerated as to licenſe infamy. The animated warmth which diſtinguiſhed the other ſide of the queſtion was noble, equally applicable to the feelings of a man, and the duty of a magiſtrate.

" Your lordſhip is acquainted with the commercial world; the well being of which depends on the intregrity of the citizen, and the truſt repoſed in thoſe in his employ. Will not the young apprentice, when he hears it gravely pronounced from an alderman, that the meeting of the ſexes at the Dog and Duck is harmleſs and innocent, haſte thither in his hours of relaxation?

and

and will even the advocates for its exiſtence ſay, his time is well ſpent, or that he is not in imminent danger of the groſſeſt corruption?

" It may here be urged, the proprietor has been at great expence; that he is a freeholder of the county, and therefore he ſhould reap the benefit of his improvement. I anſwer, it may be ſo, and every individual, as a friend to him or his property, will probably join in his favour. But, my lord, when the benefit of an individual militates againſt the public good, what is the duty of the magiſtrate? Is he not the guardian of the people? Can he then, when their good is in the ſcale, throw in the ſmalleſt mite in the oppoſite balance? Your own judgment ſhould direct the anſwer.

" In former times tea drinking houſes were conſidered as an agreeable retreat for the citizen and his family, and ſuch perhaps your lordſhip remembers them. But I preſume neither your lordſhip, were you leſs exalted, or any family of reputation or common decency, would be ſeen at the Dog and Duck, or any ſpot ſo ſhocking to the delicacy of female, and deſtructive to the principles of male youth. If your lordſhip's memory aſſiſts you in the innocence of their original inſtitution, the world will convince you of their preſent

preſent degenerate ſtate, a proof very amply laid before you in the behaviour of the Surrey magiſtrates, and the very commendable conduct of Mr. Alderman Croſby.

" It is ſaid, the proprietor of the Dog and Duck is a man of property, and to his property the buſy tongue of ſlander attributes his ſucceſs. Fie on ſuch a report, and every thought that would caſt ſo black an imputation on the hand of power, of courtiers, *who ſhall ſay riches can cover the offences of the opulent*; it is impious then to ſuppoſe pecuniary motives can on any occaſion procure from the city a licenſe for profligacy.

" Your lordſhip is the chief magiſtrate of London, and your lordſhip ſhould be foremoſt in your regard to decency and good order. Your office is no longer honourable, when it ceaſes to pay reſpect to virtue and induſtry. There was no honourable motive *viſible* in your viſit to Southwark, to licenſe thoſe whom the magiſtrates reſident on the ſpot had thought proper to reject. Magiſtrates of London have been found to oppoſe the ſovereign in a wrong act, but I truſt none will be found tardy in ſupporting him in a right one: the proclamation was ſuitable to the regard of a ſovereign for the welfare of his people,

ple, and becoming the attention of the great corporation of London, as of,

An Individual Citizen.

We have been hitherto led rather into a general detail of latter tranſactions, than a progreſſive purſuit of hiſtorical events, with the reader's permiſſion, we will now proceed through the reſpective parts of the pariſh, and firſt giving its boundary and extent, continue our deſcription of whatever may be worthy of notice through the whole. By a map now in the Veſtry, the deſcriptive boundaries of which we have traced with great care, it appears that the pariſh of St. Saviour's commences at a place called Chequer-alley, on the eaſt ſide of the Borough, and continues from thence on the ſame ſide of the way, including ſeveral avenues, to the corner of King-ſtreet, Snow's-fields; from thence down the ſouth ſide of King-ſtreet, to the boundary ſtone nearly oppoſite the public houſe called the Angel; returning from thence on the north ſide of the way in King-ſtreet, and croſſing the Borough High-ſtreet to Windmill-alley, between No. 225 and No. 226, near Maidſtone-buildings, and from thence along a ſewer formerly called the Black Ditch, by the workhouſe to the corner

of Mr. Ellerton's Tenter Ground * in Gravel-lane, and along the eaſt ſide thereof to the Falcon, from thence by the Thames ſide to Pepper-alley in the Borough. The boundaries of this pariſh are marked by white painted S. boards, inſcribed with the letters S. S. and theſe boundaries frequently terminate in remote corners of alleys, and even of houſes, and are aſcertained by a perambulation of the pariſh officers, uſually once in ſeven years, when the moſt minute attention is paid to their extent. Though we could not help remarking, on endeavouring to compare the boundary marks with the plan, many of them were obliterated, and ſome of them totally deſtroyed; a defect which we preſume to ſay might find a remedy, by a little official diligence in the intermediate ſpaces between the ceremonials of a perambulation.

From London Bridge towards the Borough, it would be injuſtice, conſidering the opportunities afforded to avoid every appearance of a nuiſance, not to mention the butchers' ſhambles on the weſt ſide of the way. Theſe are a great annoyance

* This boundary is deſcribed in many of the ancient writers, by the name of Slut's-well, but no trace or remembrance of any ſuch place now remains.

annoyance to paſſengers, and are, conſidering the convenience afforded by a contiguous market, not at all needful to the inhabitants. Their appearance is extremely diſagreeable in general, and more particularly ſo from the want of due cleanlineſs in the butchers, to which, however, if we were at liberty to particulariſe, ſome reſpectable exceptions might be made.

Southwark was in ancient times much famed for its inns, for the reception of travellers, of which there are many ſtill remaining; they now boaſt rather a comfortable accommodation, than that celebrity which they muſt yield to the faſhionable taſte of the times; of theſe the Tabard, or as it is now called, the Talbot, was the moſt remarkable; of this inn Mr. Aubrey, who deſerves reſpectable mention for his Hiſtory of the County of Surrey, gives us the following account.

" Near this place ſtood the well-known inne for the entertainment of ſtrangers, diſtinguiſhed by the ſign of the *Tabard*, which was a coat without ſleeves, not unlike that the Heralds at arms ſtill wear; on it were embroidered the coat of armes of the wearer, and upon that account vanity brought it into much vogue among the nobility and gentry, though this garb is now

wholly left to its firſt owners: the name Tabarders, though loſt every where elſe, ſtill remains in uſe in Queen's College in Oxford, where part of the members of that foundation are diſtinguiſhed by that name from this habit once worn by them; they are alſo called in their ſtatutes Pauperes Pueri, and were uſually elected under twelve years of age, as a MS. (communicated to me, and wrote by Gerard Langbain, D. D. and provoſt of that college) informs me. The famous Geffrey Chaucer takes notice of this place in the following lines, which I have tranſcribed from the prologue to the Canterbury Tales, an edition in folio.

Imprinted at London by Rychard Kele, dwellynge in Lombarde Strete, nere unto the Stockes Market, at the ſygne of the Egle.

" The leaf marked A iii. which I have alſo taken care to compare with the edition prepared for the preſs by Mr. John Urry, late ſtudent of Chriſt-Church in Oxford, there being much differences in the orthography, the reader may be pleaſed therefore to take both:

It befell that ſeaſon on a day,
In Southwarke at the Taberde as I lay,
Redy to go in my pilgrymage
To Caunterbury with devoute courage.

That nyght was come into that hoſtery,
Well nyne and twenty in a companye,

Of

Of ſondry folke by aventure yf al
In felyſhyp, and pylgrymes were they al,
That towarde Caunterbury wolde ryde,
The chambres and ſtables weren wyde,
And wel weren they eaſed at the beſt,
And ſhortly when the ſonne was at reſt,
So had I ſpoken with hem every chone,
That I was of her felyſhyp anone,
And made forwarde erly for to ryſe
To take our way there as I you devyſe.

" In pag. 1. of Mr. Urry's edition, the verſes referred to, run thus;

Befell that, in that ſeſon, on a day
In Southwerk, at the Tabberd, as I lay
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devote corage,
At night were come into that hoſtery
Well nine and twenty in a cumpany
Of ſundrie folk, by aventure if all
In felaſhip; and pilgrimes wer they all
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.
The chambers and the ſtablis werein wide,
And well we werin eſid at the beſt
And ſhortly whan the ſunne was to reſt,
So had I ſpokin with them every chone
That I was of ther felaſhip anone,
And made forward erli for to riſe,
To take our weye; ther as I did deviſe.

" This houſe remaining before the fire in 1676, was an old timber houſe, probably coæval with Chaucer's time; the ignorant landlord or tenant have now, inſtead of the ancient ſign of the Tabard, put up the Talbot or Dog, and on the freize of the beam from which it hangs, is this following inſcription:

This

This is the inne where Sir Jeffry Chaucer, and the nine and twenty pilgrims lay in their journey to Canterbury, anno 1383.

" Within this inn, or houſe of entertainment, the Abbot of Hyde, near the city of Wincheſter, had an apartment appropriated to his uſe, when any buſineſs called him to London, or to his ſeat in parliament."

On St. Margaret's Hill, formerly ſtood a pariſh church dedicated to that ſaint, given to St. Saviour's by King Henry the Firſt, and which is ſtill a part of the pariſh; on this ſpot was erected the late

TOWN HALL.

Of this place the following deſcription is collected from the different hiſtorians.

In the 32d of Henry the Eighth, anno 1540, the Town Hall was erected, on the ſame ſpot where St. Margaret's Church ſtood, which was then pulled down and united to St. Mary Magdalen's, on the ſouth ſide of St. Mary Overy's, and both pariſhes called St. Saviour's. In 1676 the hall was burnt down, rebuilt and finiſhed in 1686, at the charge of the City of London, and adorned with a pedeſtrian ſtatue of King Charles

Charles the Second, who had been preſented with the freedom of the city on December 18, 1674. On the baſe was this inſcription:

" *Combuſtum an.* 1676. *Reedificatum annis* 1685. *et* 1686.
" Jacobo Smith *Mil. et* Roberto Geffery *Mil. Prætoribus*
" *Imperis S. P. Q. L.* Ric. Brackley, Tho. Nicholas *Guard.*
" Tho. Oddy *Clerico Contra Rot. Pontis.*"

In September 1767, the hall was beautified by order of the Lord Mayor and committee of city lands, and the following inſcription placed under the king's ſtatue:

" Repaired and beautified Anno Domini 1767.
" The Right Hon. Sir Robert Kite Lord Mayor, S.P.Q.L.
" John Shewell and John Tovey, Bridge Maſters, Peter
" Roberts, Eſq. Comptroller of the works and revenues of
" London Bridge."

Over the ſtatue in a pediment, was the arms of Charles the Second, and on the top of the pediment a ſun dial, on which were the following mottos.

" *Dum Spectas fugio*
While you look I flie."

" *Tempus edux rerum*
Time is a devourer of things."

On one ſide the ſtatue was the arms of the City of London, on the other that of Southwark. In the inſide of the hall, over the Lord Mayor's ſeat, in an open pediment, was the preſent arms of England, on the right ſide the figure of Juſtice,

on

on the left Wiſdom, painted in ſtone colour; the ſtand for the city ſword very neatly ornamented and gilt, on the top of which was the type of the king's arms; between the pannels were the arms of London and Surrey, (by ſome called the Bridge Houſe arms) with other embelliſhments.

Thus ſtood the Town Hall at St. Margaret's Hill, though for ſome years paſt in a very ruinous ſituation, till the month of March 1793, when Sir James Sanderſon the then Lord Mayor, at a ſeſſions then holden in the room belonging to the hall, acquainted the Grand Jury that due notice had been taken of the ruinous ſtate of the hall, and that he hoped in future to meet them in a place more commodiouſly accommodated to their purpoſe. In the month of April, the workmen began to demoliſh the building.

The next ſeſſions was held on the 29th day of June following, at the Three Tuns Tavern, St. Margaret's Hill, the Town Hall being then totally demoliſhed, before the Lord Mayor (Sir James Sanderſon) the Recorder, Sir Watkin Lewes, and the uſual officers of the court. This ſeſſions, like the preceding one, began and ended only in formalities. The proclamation and uſual acts being read, and the Grand Jury ſworn,

ſworn were diſmiſſed with a polite ſpeech from the Recorder: the Lord Mayor, however, made a handſome apology for his late attendance, and addreſſed the jury in their capacity rather of the principal inhabitants than otherwiſe, and acquainted them, that it had been ſuggeſted to the committee who had the management of the intended building of the hall, that a clock at the front of it would be of great utility and convenience, and wiſhed their ſentiments on the ſubject, that he might have an opportunity of communicating them; to this the Grand Jury aſſented, and the Lord Mayor promiſed to report accordingly. Before the court entirely broke up, Mr. Muggeridge in a ſhort ſpeech, ſenſible and pertinent, ſtated to the court that he had formerly preſented a memorial, praying the Committee of City Lands would in their plan for the intended building, conſider of the propriety of rounding the corner turning into Counter-ſtreet, in order to render the entrance more commodious, and free from the apprehenſion of conſequences which the late narrow entrance, if continued, would be likely to produce. The Lord Mayor promiſed he would repreſent their requeſt, but added, as the projection which formerly rendered that avenue inconvenient would be avoided in the future building, he did not think it could be complied

with; Mr. Ellis ſtated, that it was true ſuch projection was to be avoided, as it ſeemed by the plan, but the evil, and indeed a greater, would remain, for that in the old building the projection had the benefit of a ſhelter over head, whereas in the intended one the ſame ſpace of ground was to be incloſed in an iron railing, to preſerve the City right, without any benefit to the public. The Lord Mayor repeated his promiſe of duly repreſenting the requeſts of theſe his *Borough Citizens*, and the court broke up. This hall is now rebuilding under the direction of the City Surveyor; its preſent ſtate affords us no opportunity of deſcription, our further remarks muſt therefore be reſerved to ſuch ſupplementary obſervations as may be neceſſary to form the concluſion of this volume.

Adjoining to the ſpot where the Town Hall ſtood, a handſome houſe has been very lately erected; this houſe ſupplies the place of ſome very mean buildings, and gives a conſiderable degree of reſpectability in its appearance to this part of the Borough; it was firſt inhabited as a banking houſe under the firm of Sir James Sanderſon, Harriſon, Brenchley, Bloxham, and Co. which has ſince, after ſome other alteration, given place to that of Wilkinſon, Polhill, Bloxham, Pinhorn, and Bulcock. And although we believe it was not originally

deſigned

deſigned for that purpoſe, it ſeems very advantageouſly ſituated for the gentlemen concerned in it, and no leſs convenient for the inhabitants. The removal of the pedeſtrian ſtatue of King Charles, which we have before mentioned as an appendage to the old hall, leads us rather out of our way, in order to purſue the monarch to his preſent ſtation in

THREE-CROWN-COURT.

There are few places, conſidering its ſituation, better calculated for an agreeable reſidence of the middle order of people, than that which is the ſubject of our preſent remarks, as it forms a trifling retirement from the buſy ſcene, and is yet conveniently near the Borough; being well inhabited it needs only a general perſeverance to render it better regulated. It is very unpleaſant to obſerve the entrance from the Borough continually choaked up by hawkers of garden-ſtuff, in the day time, and too frequently by women of looſe manners, in an evening, the removal of theſe inconveniences would much increaſe its reputation, and afford great comfort to the inhabitants.—Its contiguity to the market, and the idleneſs of ſervants, alſo occaſions much filth to be thrown before the doors, and deſtroys that air of cleanlineſs which all places detached from the main ſtreet ſhould be zealous to preſerve; we

muſt alſo obſerve, that its being well ſupplied with water, though it is a ſource of comfort, is alſo productive of many unpleaſant viſitants, who occaſionally give great offence by their uſe of the pump. Theſe remarks are offered with reſpect, in hopes that the judicious ſpirit of thoſe it concerns will, by unanimity and perſeverance, effect the improvement they ſeem ſo deſirous of.---This little ſpot has received an addition from the removal of the ſtatue of Charles the Second, before mentioned in our account of the Town-Hall; at the demolition of that place it was purchaſed by ſome gentlemen, and brought into Three-Crown-Court; thus we ſee even kings may from accidental circumſtances be bought and ſold, and if we may be allowed to treat this jocular monarch with a degree of levity, rather perhaps below the dignity of hiſtory, we may literally ſay we ſaw him tied to a tree till councils ſhould have determined his fate. He was afterwards placed upon a pedeſtal of brick and ſtone work, the inſide of which ſerves the purpoſe of a watch box.

The workmen began their labours for the erection of the ſtatue on the Sixteenth day of May, 1793, and nearly compleated the pedeſtal by the Twenty-ninth day of the ſame month, the memorable anniverſary of Charles's reſtoration

tion to the crown, in remembrance of which his effigy was that day raiſed to its preſent ſituation; but as earneſt endeavours to commemorate great events are ſometimes productive of ludicrous effects, ſo it happened with poor Charles, for it being neceſſary to make uſe of ropes and tackling to raiſe ſo great a weight, the workmen, unconſcious of offence, faſtened the ropes round the king's neck, and having raiſed him above the pedeſtal, left him ſuſpended between earth and heaven while they went to rejoice at *his reſtoration.*---The figure of juſtice, which formerly in conjunction with that of wiſdom, ſupported the Lord-Mayor's ſeat in the old Town-Hall, is now placed near the bar at Mr. Weſt's, the Three Crown Coffee Houſe; upon the ſituation of the above figures, a gentleman, who at leaſt deſerves attention for his pleaſantry, if not for his poetry, gives us the following lines:

Juſtice and Charles have left the hill,
The city claim'd their place;
Juſtice reſides at Dick Weſt's ſtill,
But mark poor Charles's caſe:
Juſtice ſafe from wind and weather,
Keeps the tavern ſcore;
But Charley turn'd out altogether,
Keeps the watch-houſe door.

We hope the ſtern critic will not be offended that we occaſionally unbend our brows; his good nature muſt pardon the intruſion of trifles, and

ſuffer

ſuffer us to conduct him to (where a breach of ſolemnity would be really cenſurable)

The CHURCH.

Mr. Tyler's account of this venerable pile ſeems to have been collected with great care, and on compariſon with the references contained in his notes, there does not appear any material inaccuracies; we ſhall therefore lay it before the reader agreeable to his arrangement, correcting thoſe defects, the errors of the preſs, or any other accident may have occaſioned, and ſupplying ſuch additional matters as may properly be introduced into this part of our hiſtory, which the author of that little tract was either unacquainted with, or the introduction of which he might probably think immaterial.

It appears by the Saxon Annals that there was no bridge at London in the year 993,* but that there was any religious houſe in Southwark before the conqueſt is much doubted by Maitland,† "ſeeing that, after the ſtricteſt ſearch (ſaith "he) I cannot diſcover, either by record or tra- "dition (other than that of Linſted), that ever "there was any ſuch place in thoſe parts before "that

* Hiſt. Lond. Vol. I. Lib. 1. Chap. vii. † Ibid.

" that time." *Authors agree that one Swithin (whom they ſtyle) a noble lady, converted the ſaid houſe of ſiſters to a college of prieſts; but I am of opinion that it was St. Swithin who was firſt ordained prieſt at Wincheſter, then made chancellor and preſident of the council to King Egbert, being at the ſame time biſhop of this dioceſe, viz. from the year 838, to the time of his death in 862, turned it into a college of prieſts, (who built the bridge of timber) which college, or priory, ſtood on the north ſide of the church (now called the Cloſe), part of which is yet ſtanding, and is let out for warehouſes and ſtore vaults; the rooms are ſpacious; in one part is a chapel, the roof of oak, in the center a lanthorn light, which roof is ſupported by carved angels (like to thoſe in Weſtminſter-Hall), and the walls ſeem to have had paintings thereon; at the eaſt end is a great window, now walled up. The vaults are ſupported by a range of pillars, which as they riſe form angles on the roof, which is of ſmall ſquare ſtones.

As we cannot come to the exact time of the firſt founding of this houſe, we will begin from the time we find it called a priory, by the name of

* Speed's Chronicle, View of London, and others.

of St. Mary's priory at Southwark, or Over Rey, from the Saxon word Rey, a river.

Anno 1106. 7 Hen. I.

In this year William Ponte de la Arch, and William Dauney, knights, and Normans, refounded it for canons regular;* and, at the ſame time, William Giffard, lord chancellor, and biſhop of Wincheſter, from the year 1107 to 1129, built the body of the church: he alſo built the biſhop's palace, now Wincheſter Yard. From this time to the ſurrender we have a liſt of the priors. Dugdale aſcribes the foundation of this priory to biſhop Giffard, and that it was the ſecond religious houſe, on that ſide of the river, within the bills of mortality;† but biſhop Tanner is clear that this antiquarian was miſtaken, and is of opinion that Stowe's account, making biſhop Giffard no more than a good benefactor, and aſcribing the building of the body of the church to him, is right.‡

Anno 1212. 14 John.

This year, on the 10th of July, in the night, a great fire broke out in Southwark, which took hold of the church of Our Lady of the canons

* Stowe's Survey Lond. † Dugdale's Monaſt. Angl. Vol. I. ‡ Tanner's Eccleſiaſtica, p. 536.

canons (St. Mary Overy), and ſpread itſelf towards the north ſide of the bridge.*

The particulars of this fire, and its dreadful conſequences, are related by Mr. Stowe, and confirmed by other authors as a memorable event. He tells us, that the alarm of fire occaſioned a great number of people to paſs the bridge, in order either to afford their aſſiſtance, or to become ſpectators of the calamity; that on a ſudden the north part of the bridge, by the blowing of the ſouth wind, was ſet on fire, and that when the people would have returned, they were ſtopped by the fire; that while they ſtaid or protracted the time by endeavouring to return on the way they came, the other end, namely, the ſouth end of the bridge, caught fire, and immured them between contending flames, from which they had no chance of being relieved, till ſome boats or veſſels were brought near the bridge to favour their eſcape; when ſo precipitate were the unhappy ſufferers, that the means they took for their ſafety is ſaid to have occaſioned their deſtruction, for either preſſed by the rapidity of the flames, or impelled by fear to baniſh the caution neceſſary in ſuch a ſituation, they ruſhed precipitately on board the veſſels that came to their relief, and it is ſaid

 cauſed

* Howel's Londinop. p. 22.

cauſed them to ſink, ſo that by the combined effects of the fire, and the misfortune which befel their intended flight, above three * thouſand perſons were ſaid to have been deſtroyed.

Anno 1238. 23 Hen. III.

Peter de la Roach, lord chief juſtice and biſhop of Wincheſter, from this year to 1243, founded the chapel on the ſouth ſide of the church, dedicating it to the honour of God, and St. Mary Magdalen.

Anno 1400. 2 Hen. IV.

The whole church was new built about this time; Henry Beaufort (ſecond ſon of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, ſon of Edward III.) cardinal of St. Euſebius, and biſhop of Wincheſter, from the year 1405, to the time of his death in 1447, might have contributed towards the building, being a man of great wealth, for which he was called the rich cardinal, as the arms of the Beauforts are carved in ſtone, on a pillar in the ſouth croſs iſle; and, by the remaining ſculpture on each ſide, it appears to be done for ſtrings pendant, and platted in a true-lover's knot, from a cardinal's hat placed over them. The † arms

* Truſler in his chronology ſays, and with greater probability, 300.

† The arms are painted on the pillar, with a border gold, though deſigned in the ſculpture for compone.

arms are quarterly France and England, a border compone, argent and azure. John Gower, poet laureat, was a good benefactor at this time, and afterwards founded a chauntry in the chapel of St. John, now the veſtry. [See more of this Gower when we come to his monument.]

Anno 1423. 2 Hen. VI.

This year here was married James the firſt, King of Scotland, to Joan eldeſt daughter of John Beaufort, earl of Somerſet, brother to Henry the cardinal,* which wedding we may imagine to be with much pomp, as the match was procured for her by the ſaid cardinal to ſupport his family by an alliance with that kingdom, and on the releaſe of king James out of priſon, who had remained there 18 years, being taken by Henry the Fourth as he was going to the court of France.

Anno 1469. 9 Edw. IV.

The middle roof of the church at the weſt end fell in, and was repaired with wood-work; the roof of the north croſs repaired after the ſame manner. Of theſe reparations, ſee in the deſcription of the preſent building.

Anno 1532. 24 Hen. VIII.

On the 10th of April was a dole † given at

 this

* Stowe's Chron. † A diſtributing of charity.

this church, at the which was ſuch a multitude of poor people, that there were ſmothered four men, two women, and a boy. *

Anno 1535. 27 Hen. VIII.

On the 11th of November was a great proceſſion by the king's command, at which were the canons of this church, with their croſſes, candleſticks, and vergers before them, all ſinging the litany. †

Anno 1540. 32 Hen. VIII.

On the 14th of October, this priory was ſurrendered up to the king by Bartholomew Linſted, alias Fowler ‡ who had a penſion of 100l. per annum aſſigned him, which he enjoyed in 1553, at which time here remained in charge 34l. 13s. 4d. in annuities and theſe penſions, viz.

To Thomas Hende				8l.
James Drinker, Thomas Lytleworth, Stephen Byſſeter, John Morepithe, and Edward Alleſton				6l. each.
Yearly value of the priory on the ſurrender.	656	10	0	by Speed §
	624	6	6	by Stowe ‖ and Dugdale. ¶

Arms

* Stowe's chronicle. † Ibid. ‡ Willis's hiſt. of abbies, vol. II. p. 233. § Speed's hiſt. of Great Britain.
‖ Stowe's ſurvey of London. ¶ Dugdale's monaſt. angl.

Arms of the priory were argent, a croſs, dancette, in the firſt quarter a cinque-foyl, gules.

Here endeth the annals under the papacy.

Anno 1540. 32 Hen. VIII. continued.

Under the proteſtant religion.

In December the church was purchaſed by the inhabitants of the Borough, and made a pariſh-church, being dedicated to our Saviour; the former pariſh-church was St. Margaret's on the hill, where now ſtands the town-hall, which ſaid St. Margaret's was given to the Borough by charter of Henry I. which was confirmed by King Stephen, and laſtly alſo by Henry the VIIIth, in an act of parliament paſſed this year, conſtituting the churchwardens a corporation, who received the tythes from this time to the year 1672. For particulars, ſee in the ſaid year.

Anno 1618. 15 Jac. I.

The ſcreen at the entrance to the chapel of the Virgin Mary was this year ſet up.

Anno 1621. 18 Jac. I.

The church repaired in many places.

Anno 1624. 21 Jac. I.

The chapel of the Virgin Mary was reſtored

to

to the pariſhioners, being let out to bakers for above ſixty years before, and 200l. laid out in the repair. Of which we preſerve the following extract from Stowe.

"But paſſing all theſe, ſome what now of that part of this church above the chancell, that in former times was called Our Ladies Chappell.

"It is now called the New Chappell; and indeed, though very old, it now may be called a new one, becauſe newly redeemed from ſuch uſe and imployment, as in reſpect of that it was built to, divine and religious duties, may very well be branded, with the ſtyle of wretched, baſe, and unworthy, for that, that before this abuſe, was (and is now) a faire and beautifull chappell, by thoſe that were then the corporation (which is a body conſiſting of thirty veſtry-men, ſix of thoſe thirty, churchwardens) was leaſed and let out, and the houſe of God made a bake-houſe.

"Two very faire doores, that from the two ſide iles of the chancell of this church, and two that thorow the head of the chancell (as at this day they doe againe) went into it, were lath't, daub'd, and dam'd up: the faire pillars were ordinary poſts againſt which they piled billets and bavens: in this place they had their ovens, in that a bolting place, in that their kneading trough,

trough, in another (I have heard) a hogs-trough; for the words that were given mee were theſe, this place have I knowne a hog-ſtie, in another a ſtore houſe, to ſtore up their hoorded meal; and in all of it ſomething of this ſordid kind and condition. It was firſt let by the corporation afore named, to one *Wyat*, after him, to one *Peacocke*, after him, to one *Cleybrooke*, and laſt, to one *Wilſon*, all bakers, and this chappell ſtill imployed in the way of their trade, a bake-houſe, though ſome part of this bake-houſe was ſome time turned into a ſtarch-houſe.

"The time of the continuance of it in this kind, from the firſt letting of it to *Wyat*, to the reſtoring of it again to the church, was threeſcore and ſome odde yeeres, in the yeere of our Lord God 1624, for in this yeere the ruines and blaſted eſtate, that the old corporation ſold it to, were by the corporation of this time, repaired, renewed, well, and very worthily beautified: the charge of it for that yeere, with many things done to it ſince, ariſing to two hundred pounds.

"This, as all the former repairs, being the ſole coſt and charge of the pariſhioners."

Anno

Anno 1672. 23 Car. II.

In this year the pariſh of Chriſt Church was by act of parliament taken out of St. Saviour's, at which time the tythes ceaſed *, and the churchwardens of St. Saviour's afterwards had power to raiſe and levy upon the pariſhioners a ſum not exceeding 350l. per annum, to be thus applied;

To the two chaplains, each 100l. per annum.

To the maſter of the free ſchool, 30l. per ann.

And the reſidue to be laid out in the repairs of the church.

Anno 1676. 27 Car. II.

A door made in the Magdalen Chapel.

Anno 1689. 4 Jac. II.

The ſanes ſet up, as appears by the date pierced on them.

Anno 1703. 2 Annæ.

The church was laid throughout with ſtone, new pewed, and galleryed, the great vault ſunk, the pulpit and altar-piece erected, the communion railed, and ſet with black and white marble, the choir incloſed by gates, the ſouth and weſt windows opened and enlarged, and the whole new glazed, the ſixth and ſeventh bells caſt, chapels

* View of London, vol. II. § 2.

chapels paved, and all the church cleanſed, white-waſhed, and beautified, at the charge of the pariſh.

Anno 1734. 7 Geo. II.

The weſt end and ſouth ſide coated with brick, and coped with ſtone.

Anno 1735. 8 Geo. II.

The north croſs and eaſt end repaired as above, the ſouth window enlarged, and a clock placed over the ſame.

All the eight bells were new caſt, with an addition of metal, by Mr. Knight, of Wincheſter-yard, and made a peal of twelve bells, which was rung by the College Youths for the firſt time, on Saturday evening, Auguſt 2.

Anno 1758. 31 Geo. II.

Beginning of this year repaired towards the eaſt end; in June began to work on the outſide of the ſteeple for placing a new clock.

Anno 1759. 32 Geo. II.

Continued the former repairs, and in April new coated the north ſide at the weſt end with brick, and coped with ſtone.

May 12. The clock finiſhed, having then

a white dial-plate with gold figures, which plate in four days after was painted black;

Dimenſions { Length of the minute hand 5 feet. Circumference of the dial, 31 feet. Diameter of the bell, 5 feet 3 inches. Circumference 16 feet 6 inches.

May 14. Being Monday, was a lecture by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Jones,* chaplain here, which he continued every other Monday, and read prayers every day at eleven in the morning, and ſeven in the evening, till Auguſt following, when it was thought proper by ſome perſons, as the winter was approaching, not to have the ſame continued.

In October, the weſt end, ſouth ſide, and Magdalen Chapel, were new coated with terras.

Anno 1764. 4 Geo. III.

From June the 11th, to Sunday November the 25th, the church was ſhut up, during which time it was new laid with ſtone, new pewed in the ſouth

* He was a painful miniſter, followed much for his doctrine. On June 10. 1759, he publiſhed three dialogues on the Salvation for Sinners, which he in perſon diſtributed to every houſe, and "did intend to renew his viſits once a year." He died June the 6th, 1762, aged 35, and was buried in Biſhop Andrews's vault. After his deceaſe was publiſhed a Metzotinto print by Purcell, from a three quarter portrait painted by Jenkins.

ſouth croſs iſle, and a ſcreen in the Gothic ſtyle put up and glazed, in the ſaid iſle, wainſcotted in the north iſle, all the church white-waſhed, the monuments beautified, and the whole new glazed at the charge of the pariſh, amounting to 1400l. Though this church hath been often repaired, yet the beauty for which it is juſtly admired conſiſts in this repair. The Living is ſerved by two chaplains.

DESCRIPTION of the BUILDING.

The OUTSIDE.

THIS is perhaps the largeſt pariſh church in the kingdom, and is a noble Gothic ſtructure in the form of a cathedral, only that ſome additions have been made to it of brick. Theſe, however, being placed in the room of ſuch parts as were decayed, the uniformity of it is not hurt, and the whole has a grand and venerable appearance.

This church was adorned at the eaſt end with ſix Gothic towers, jutting from the ſame in a ſquare, wrought with Gothic pannels; theſe towers are joined to the roof, and made to ſtrengthen it by arches, five now remaining on the north ſide, at the eaſt end, in an angular tower, new coated with brick, the entrance being in the biſhop's court, and is maſoned up; the

ſouth door is a portico of the Gothic order; over the entrance to the church is a range of pillars forming niches, the center having a projecting pedeſtal, on which probably might have ſtood the image of the Virgin Mary,* as the church was dedicated to her. The weſt end is adorned with two octangular towers, coated half way from the top with brick, and each ſide of the window is curiouſly inlaid with flint.

The STEEPLE.

The ſteeple is erected on four ſtrong pillars, over the meeting of the middle iſle with the croſs iſle; the ſides are 35 feet. At each angle of the ſteeple is a ſpire, made into octangle-pyramidical forms; the battlements are compoſed of flint, in ſquares or chequer-work. The form of the church is that of a croſs, in which we are to conſider, the chapel of the Virgin Mary, Mary Magdalen, and St. John's, as no part being added ſince.

The INSIDE.

The inſide is ſupported by twenty-ſix pillars, thirteen in a range, dividing the nave from the ſide

* Over one of the weſt windows of St. Mary's Church at Oxford, is a ſmall buſt of the Virgin Mary, which is reckoned to be well executed, and is much viſited by foreigners.

ſide iſles, anſwerable to which are columns adjoining to the walls, which as they riſe, ſpring into ſemi-arches, and every where met in acute angles, by their oppoſites; thereby throwing the roof into a variety of intaglios, or ornamental carvings.

The ROOFS.

The middle roof at the weſt end being repaired with timber, hath ſeveral devices; ſome are ſymbols of the crucifixion, viz. The crown of thorns; the ſun in full ſplendor; the moon; the croſs, with the ſpear and reed, on a ſhield, ſupported by an angel; others, roſes, a croſs between four roſes, a croſs dancette, in the firſt quarter a cinquefoil, (this is the arms of the priory) a cheveron between five roſes, two in chief, and three in baſe; a croſs in the firſt quarter, a lilly in the ſecond, third and fourth; a roſe, a chief lozengy, a vine leaf in bend, a bolt and tun, a tun ſupported by two foxes; a pelican piercing its breaſt, a ſwan with wings expanded, &c. the roof of the north croſs iſle, hath the croſs with the ſpear and reed in ſaltire, and two ſcourges; three fiſhes fretted in triangle; the roof is ſupported by demi-angels, as moſt of the arches are by monks heads; on the roof over the altar is carved in ſtone an angel crowned holding

the

the ſeamleſs coat, between ſix ſwans, repreſented as ſwimming.

The Chapel of the Virgin Mary.

The chapel of the Virgin Mary, is ſupported by ſix ſmall pillars, and that part where Biſhop Andrews is buried, has been built ſince the chapel. In this chapel is the conſiſtory, or biſhop's court.

The Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen.

The chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, has four pillars ſupporting the roof; the eaſt end had lights, and a ſmall door, (now maſoned up) at the entrance of which is a niche, where ſtood the *Aqua Benedicta*, or holy-water; the weſt end opened into the ſouth croſs iſle of the church, which is now walled up, except a part which leads to the gallery in the ſaid iſle.

The Chapel of St. John.

The chapel of St. John by whom built we have no account; but, by the door (which has a Gothic arch) and the walls being of ſtone, it appears to take its date from the time of the re-building of the church in 1400. Here likewiſe ſtood the holy water, at the entrance to this chapel in a niche, now filled up, under Mr. Bliſs's monument.

The

The STEEPLE.

The entrance to the ſteeple is at the north eaſt pillar ſupporting the ſame, and carries you up to a firſt ſtory, on the ſides of which is a gallery of ſmall columns; here are the movements of the clock in a glaſs-caſe. From this ſtory to the top of the ſteeple the ſtair-caſe is maſoned up, and is within the building (the other before-mentioned projecting) and another of wood, erected on the oppoſite angle, which leads up to a ſecond ſtory, and is the place where the ringers ſtand; in the upper ſtory are twelve tuneable bells, on which was rung, by the College Youths (on March the 12th, 1758) a peal of 5040, in five hours and thirteen minutes, being the greateſt ever done on twelve bells.

Dimenſions of the Building.

	Feet.
Length of the chapel where Biſhop Andrews lies - - - - - - -	33
Length of the chapel of the Virgin Mary	42
Length from the ſcreen to the weſt end (this is the body of the church) - -	194
Whole length of the church - -	269
Length of the north croſs iſle - -	29
Length of the ſouth croſs iſle - -	31
Breadth of the middle iſle - - -	30
Breadth of the north iſle - - -	15

Breadth

	Feet.
Breadth of the ſouth iſle, taken above the door - - - - - - -	16
Length of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen	57
Breadth of ditto - - - - -	41

Having deſcribed its architecture, we will deſcend and take a view of the ornaments and monuments therein, and firſt of the

ORNAMENTS.

The altar-piece is very ſtately, in height about thirty five feet, and of wainſcot; it conſiſts of an upper and lower part, the latter is adorned with four fluted columns, and their entablature, of the Corinthian order; in the inter-columns are the decalogue, on ſlabs of white and veined marble, under a glory (in which is wrote in Hebrew characters that tremendous name Jehovah) and triangular pediments, and between four attic pilaſters, with an acroteria of the figures of ſeven golden candleſticks, repleniſhed with tapers, all which ornament is under a circular pediment belonging to the ſaid Corinthian columns, which are placed between the Lord's Prayer and the Creed, wrote in letters of gold on black, each under a pediment and between ſmall pilaſters. The upper part is adorned with four pedeſtals, and between them two attic pilaſters, with a ſmall compaſs pediment;

ment; on theſe ſix, and one on the middle of the pediment, are placed ſeven lamps, and in the center is a glory with a dove deſcending, within a group of cherubims finely painted, and the whole repreſented to the view as it were by the withdrawing of a rich curtain. The communion table is of oak, ſupported by ſixteen twiſted pillars, four at each corner; the front is carved with feſtoons, and a glory with IHS and gilt cherubs.

The organ-caſe is of oak, very loſty, elevated on ten ſquare pillars, the upper part is adorned with King David between two Fames, ſtanding in full proportion, all gilt.

The front of this gallery is adorned with the royal arms, before the union, with ſupporters couchant.

Over the entrance of the weſt door are theſe ſentences of ſcripture, in gold letters on black, viz.

How dreadful is this place, this is none other but the houſe of God, and this is the gate of Heaven, Gen. xxviii. 17.

Holineſs becometh thine houſe for ever, Pſalm xciii.

Stand in the gate of the Lord's houſe, and proclaim there this word; all ye of Judah that enter in at theſe gates to worſhip the Lord, thus ſaith the Lord of Hoſts, the God of Iſrael, amend your ways and your doings, and I will cauſe you to dwell in this place, Jeremiah vii. 2, 3.

On the great pillar on the north ſide was formerly this diſtrich,

He that giveth to the poor,
The Lord in Heaven will increaſe his ſtore.

By which we may imagine here was a charity cheſt,* the lines are now waſhed over, and the cheſt (if any) taken down.

Of the MONUMENTS.

In deſcribing of which we will begin at the weſt end of the Magdalen Chapel, from whence moving to the left into the Virgin Mary's Chapel, ſtill proceed to the left, and you will be led back to the laſt mentioned chapel again; at the ſame time referring to the ground plan of the church, on which the monuments are figured, from No. 1 to 39, as they are reſpectively deſcribed.

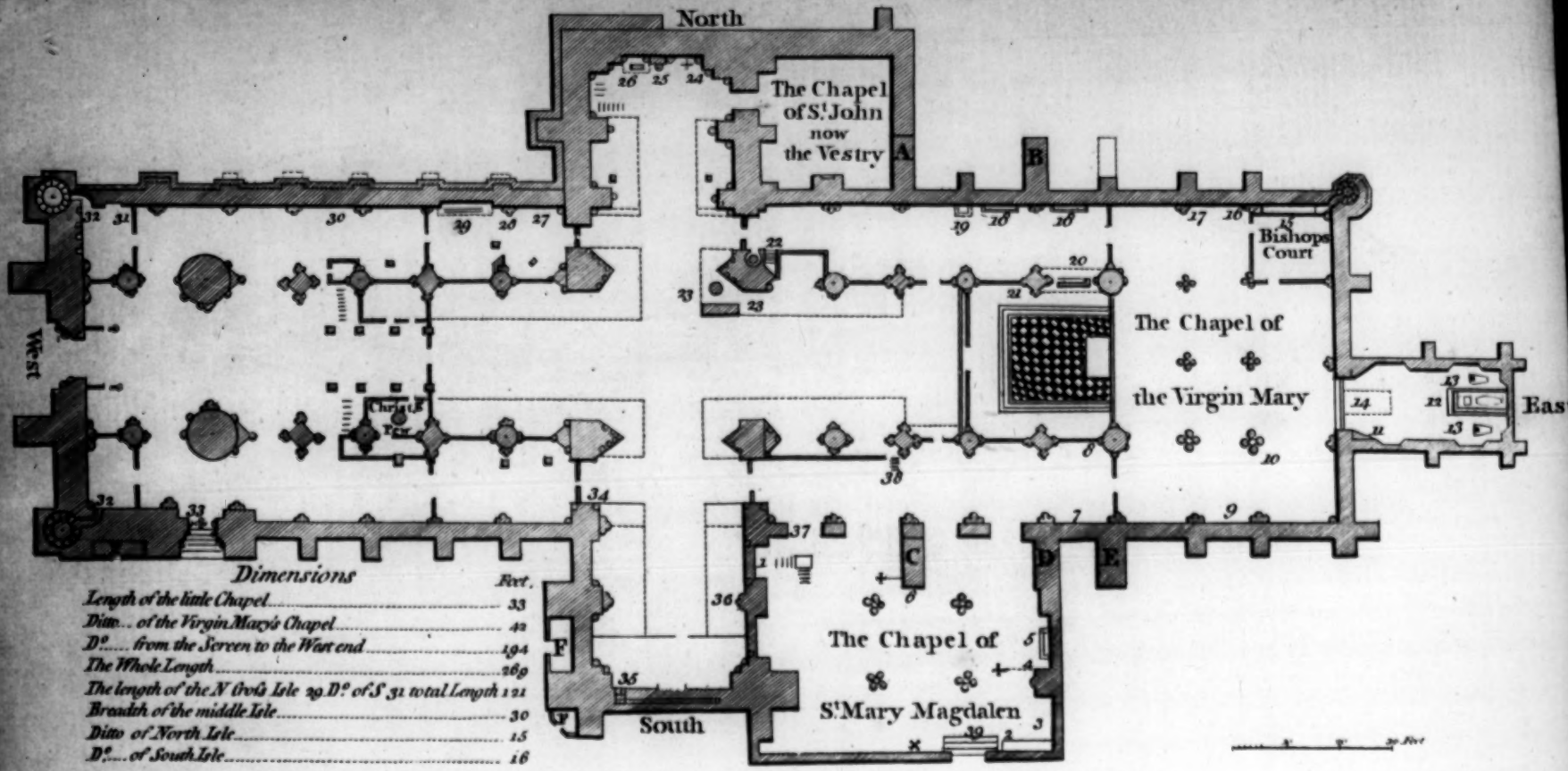
Monuments in the Chapel of Saint Mary Magdalen.

1. WILLIAM EMERSON.†

This is a ſmall monument, with the effigies of

* By the LXXXIVth Canon there is to be in every church a cheſt for alms.

† This monument was in the ſouth eaſt iſle of the church, and placed here in 1764.



A GROUND PLAN of S.t SAVIOURS.

of a man in a winding-ſheet, lying on a marble cheſt, and on a tablet of black, in letters of gold, this inſcription:

Here under lyeth the body of William Emerſon, who lived and died an honeſt man. He departed out of this life the 27th of June, Anno 1575, in the year of his age 92.

Ut ſum ſic eris.

2. A grave ſtone, in length ten feet, on which was a border and figure in braſs, of a biſhop in his pontificalibus, ſuppoſed for William Wickham, biſhop of this dioceſe, who died June 11th, 1595, and was buried here.

3. JOHN BINGHAM, Eſq.

Is a monument of marble, adorned with two pilaſters, entablature, and a demi-ſtatue of a man, below which, under two arches, on a ſlab enriched with two ſphinxes, and a cherub, is this inſcription.

This monument is dedicated to the memory of John Bingham, Eſq. ſadler to Queen Elizabeth, and King James; who was a good benefactor to this pariſh and free ſchool: he departed this life in September 1625, in the 75th year of his age, and his body lies buried in the vault before this monument, where it expects the reſurrection of the juſt.

Arms, or on a feſs gules, three water bowgets of the firſt for Bingham; creſt on an helmet and wreath of his colours, a lion's head coup'd, or; City of London, Sadlers Company, Bingham (again) twice; the firſt impal'd with vert on a croſs moline ſable; five eſtoiles or, the ſecond impal'd with party per bend, azure and or, ſix roundels counterchanged, a martlet for difference.

4. A door maſoned up.

5. THOMAS JONES, M. A.

On this tomb is a buſt of the deceaſed, between two cherubs (all of white marble,) one having in his left hand a book, entitled, Articles of religion, the other hand pointing to the buſt; the other holding a torch reverſed; under the buſt are two books, one the Holy Bible, the other opened, in which is wrote, John v. 39, *Search the ſcriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which teſtify of me.** One face of the tomb is a wreath encloſing the inſcription, as follows:

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Jones, A. M. late of Queen's College, Cambridge, chaplain of this pariſh, who died June 6, 1762, aged 33.

This monument is erected by John and James Street, Gent. as a memorial of the edification they received from his faithful labour in the miniſtry, A. D. 1770.

All under a Gothic arch of white veined marble, the bark being of moſt beautiful porphyry, the enrichment and feſtoons are neatly executed.

Mr. William Tyler was the ſtatuary: arms of the family placed on the back, are gules on a feſs, or, between three cinquefoils, argent, as many maſeles ſable.

Below the above inſcription, this; alſo Mrs. Jane Jones, relict of the above Mr. Thomas Jones; died April 30, 1782, in the 54 year of her age.

6. Mr. SEDGWICK.

Affixed to a buttreſs, is a table-monument of white

* The words in italics have been eraſed; we are unacquainted with the cauſe.

white marble enriched with a curtain, and ſupported by a death's head, on the wings of Time, (a proper device) with this epitaph:

In the great vault near this place, is interred the body of Thomas Sedgwick, gentleman, of the biſhopric of Durham, who departed this life the 30th day of March, Anno Dom. 1724, in the 73d year of his age.

This monument was erected by Mary his wife, daughter of Chriſtopher Dearing, Eſq. of Wickins, at Charing in Kent, in memory of his great affection to her, and alſo his conſtant practice in the virtues of truth and honeſty.

Arms, argent on a croſs gules, five bells of the firſt for Sedgwick, impal'd with or, a ſaltire ſable, for Dearing; creſt broken off.

7. WILLIAM AUSTIN, Eſq.

This is a ſpacious monument of ſtone, adorned with two pilaſters, with corniſh and pediment; between two pilaſters is a rock, whereon ſtands an angel, holding in his left hand a ſickle,* and pointing with his right hand towards the ſun over his head, with this motto, *Sol Juſtitiæ*;† on the corniſh on the right hand, under the angel, theſe words, *Vos eſtis Dei*,‡ and on the left hand on the corniſh *Agricultura*. Out of the rock iſſues a ſtream, near which is a ſnake, and at the bottom, ſtanding corn, bound with a ſcroll, on which is wrote,

Petra

* Now broken off. † The ſun of righteouſneſs. ‡ Ye are God's huſbandry.

Petra erat Xtus,* alluding to our Saviour, who is here ſtyled a rock, and the ſtream of blood which flowed from his ſide, whereby the thirſt of all believers is quenched. The ſnake is an emblem of the ſerpent lifted up by Moſes in the Wilderneſs, *Numbers*, chap. 21. Typical to our Saviour, to whom we muſt look and be cured; round the rock, *Si non moriatur, non reviviſcit.*† And under that, *Nos ſevit, fovit, lavit, cogit, renovabit*;‡ all this between two angels, in a repoſing poſture, placed lower, one having a pitch-fork, the other a rake; by each is placed the creſt of the Auſtins, with a motto ſcroll; under the angel with the fork is wrote *Meſſores*, and under that with a rake, *Congregabunt*. Theſe two angels and the other before mentioned, allude to *Revelations* chap. 14. where it is ſaid, *the earth is reaped by them.* Under the ſtanding corn is a winnowing fan, with this inſcription:

Arvum hoc Sepulchrale.

Exuviarum opt. matris Jacoſæ Dominæ Clerke. ſui ipſius lectiſſimæque uxoris conſitions deſinatum, Gulielmus Auguſtinus Armiger vivus ſacravit. Anna conjux clariſſima primo inſeritur, Qua poſt decimum partum (An. 1623, Jan. 21. Marito ac liberis quinque Superſtitibus) Tricenaria valedicens: In reſtoreſcendi diem et ſpem, hac terra tegitur, ſequimer cæteri: Sati corruptibiles, ſuſcitandi incorruptibiles Secundam fecit ſe mentem.

Domina

* The rock was Chriſt. † If it dieth not, it liveth not again. ‡ He hath ſown, cheriſhed us, and ſhall gather us together, and renew us.

Damina Jacoſa Matrona ſpectatiſs. nupta, Jacobo Auguſtino, per An. 22, deinde Roberto Clerke, Equiti Aurati, Saccarii Baroni per An. 4. Viduata permanſit An. 20. bonis operibus intenta devixit. An. Ætat. 66. Salutis 1626, et hic mature in Chriſto Regerminandi vicem expectat.

Poſtremo ipſe Gulielmus, eadem ſpe hic conditus Monumentum, hoc concluſit An. Ætat. 47. Salut 1633.

And on a ſmall ſlab of black marble, fixed under the monument, this:

Requietorium Gulielmi Auſtin Armigeri qui in Contemplandis provehiculo in menſa pro Convivio in Morbo, patiens pro miraculo in Morte, fidelis pro exemplo, Obiit 16 Die Jan. 1633. Ætatis ſuæ 47.

On the right wing of the monument is wrote:

This monument was repaired at the charge of the pariſh 1764.

And on the left:

This monument was repaired at the charge of the family of the Auſtins, 1706.

Arms, (ſculpt on a corn ſhovel,) argent, on a feſs between two cheverons, ſable, three long croſſes, or, creſt on a wreath of his colours, a croſs as in the arms, between two wings ſable, which is painted black and gold, by miſtake, inſtead of gold and black:

Motto. *Nemo ſine Cruce Beatus.*

William Auſtin, Eſq. who is mentioned to have died Jan. 16, 1633, aged 47; wrote Divine

Divine Meditations on the Conception, Nativity, Epiphany, Paſſion, and Aſcenſion, Whitſunday, St. Thomas, St. John Babtiſt, St. Bartholomew, St. Matthew, St. Michael, and part of the 16th Pſalm. Likewiſe his own funeral ſermon, on *Iſaiah*, chap. xxxviii, ver. 12. *Mine age is departed, and removed from me as a ſhepherd's tent: I have cut off like a weaver my life; he will cut me off with pining ſickneſs; from day even to night wilt thou make an end of me.*

In which diſcourſe, ſpeaking of his firſt wife, and children, he ſays "the fellow of my bed, "the play-fellows of my houſe, the joy of my "heart, and comforts of my life are either clean "gone, or much impaired; I am indeed but "half alive, and half dead, for (like a blaſted "tree) half my body (the more loved part) is "dead, and half my branches (the youngeſt and "tendereſt) are withered, cut off, and buried "with her." Which book of meditations, was publiſhed by Mrs. Anne Auſtin, his ſecond wife and executrix in 1635.

On the grave ſtone before the monument,

Here lyeth William Auſtin, Eſq. of Gray's-Inn, who erected this monument for his mother Joyce, and his wife Anne, and his two ſons, Sir James Auſtin, Kt. and William Auſtin, Eſq. of Lincoln's-Inn; likewiſe Anthony ſecond ſon of Sir James Auſtin, Kt. and lately Goldſbro Auſtin, who died the 10th of April, 1704, in the 9th year of his age,

age, he was youngeſt of 14 children of James Auſtin, Eſq. eldeſt ſon to Sir James Auſtin, which James Auſtin, Eſq. died the 6th of Auguſt 1696, aged 47, and was buried near his wife Frances, in the chancel at Ingerſton in Eſſex.

Arms. The Auſtins.

8. WILLIAM MAYHEW.

Fixed to a pillar, (on the left hand as you enter the chapel of the Virgin Mary,) is a tablet of black marble, inſcribed:

Here lyeth buried the body of William Mayhew, who deceaſed the 16th of April, 1609.

Monuments in the Chapel of the B. V. Mary.

9. RICHARD BENEFELD.

On each ſide of a buſt of this gentleman is a Final, and on the face of the monument this inſcription:

Richardi Benefeldii, Hoſpitii Graienſis, Socii Cineritia, ſita ſunt hic Lipſana, quibus Pietatis, Thure Probitatis, Nardo Fidelitatis, Elector, Charitatis Oleo, prius per Pollinctis Cognati Amici, Pauperes omnes redolentem, Laudis Myrrham, recenſque Lachrymarum Opobalſamum addiderunt.

Arms. Sable, a cheveron between three martlets, argent.

10. ROBERT BUCKLAND.

On a pillar, in letters of gold, this inſcription:

The gift of Robert Buckland, glover.

I find no other memorial here of him, but in the View of London we have this epitaph:

Not twice ten years of age a weary breath
Have I exchanged for a happy death,
My courſe ſo ſhort the longer is my reſt,
God takes them ſooneſt, whom he loves the beſt;
For he that's born to-day, and dies to-morrow,
Loſeth ſome time of reſt, but more of ſorrow.

Robert Buckland, glover, died 1625.

11. JOHN HAYMAN.

Againſt the wall on the right hand as you aſcend the ſteps, on a tablet of black marble, this inſcription:

October 28, 1626.*

John Hayman, merchant taylor.

I dye dayly, but by faith in Chriſt, I yett live.

Hee departed this life the 14th of November, 1626.

12. BI-

* We cannot by any thing that appears, account for this date, but by the teſtimony of authors it ſeems, Mr. Hayman about this time, paved one of the iſles in the church at his own expence; we may therefore reaſonably conclude this little ſtone is but a fragment, and ſomething is wanting to which the words, October 28, 1626, could apply.

12. BISHOP ANDREWS.

This is a fine black and white marble tomb, on which lies the image of the prelate of the garter in his robes; this monument was erected to the memory of the Reverend Dr. Lancelot Andrews; he was Dean of Weſtminſter from 1601, to his being conſecrated Biſhop of Chicheſter in 1605, tranſlated to Ely in 1609 (being then Almoner) from thence to Wincheſter in 1618, (at the ſame time Dean of the Chapel Royal) and from thence to heaven, on the 21ſt of September, 1626. On a tablet raiſed at his feet (whereon are placed his arms, between two figures ſitting, repreſenting juſtice [the ſword broken off] and fortitude, two of the four cardinal virtues) this inſcription:

Sep. 21. *Die Lunæ, Hora matutina fere quarta, Lancelotus Andrews, Epiſcopus Wintonienſis, meritiſſimum Lumen Orbis Chriſtiani mortuus eſt. Ephemeris Laudiana.*

Anno Dom. 1626. *Ætat. ſuæ*, 71.

And at the head of the tomb,

Monumentum quod hoc reſtitutum. Anno 1764.

Arms. The ſee impaled with argent, on a bend, ingrailed between two cottiſes, ſable, three mullets, or.

13. Two Stone Coffins.

One placed on each ſide of the above biſhop's tomb, by their forms they may be eſteemed pieces of antiquity; from their ſhallowneſs, it may be ſuppoſed that the lids were raiſed. The dimenſions of one is in length ſix feet eight inches, breadth at the head two feet; at the foot, one foot four inches, and the depth ten inches. The other coffin is in length ſix feet, breadth at the head one foot nine inches, at the foot ten inches, depth ſeven inches and a half.

As we have no particular account where theſe coffins were originally found, it will not be proper to hazard a conjecture on a ſubject which is at beſt not very important: upon examination we find out in the bottom of one of them, the words John Richardſon, 1726, and two ſmall holes. The date and name may probably refer to the time when they were found, and by whom; but it is not a circumſtance we have any authority to aſſert as a fact.

14. Deſcent into the Vault, called the Biſhop's Vault.

15. AU-

15. AUDREY,* Father of the Founder.

Under the window, by the biſhop's court, is an altar tomb, with the effigy of a dead man with a ſhorn crown, lying in his winding-ſheet, and repreſented as if only ſkin and bone; the effigy is in length ſix feet eight inches, and is ſuppoſed to be in memory for this Audrey.

16. JOHN MORTON, M. A.

This is a table monument, on the top of which is placed the arms of the deceaſed, ſculpt. He was a perſon of ſingular piety and learning, as is ſet forth in the following inſcription:

Donec redeat Dominus Jeſus Chriſtus, ſubeſt quod reliquum Johannis Morton in Artibus Magiſtri, qui cum ſingulari cum Pietatis Ambitionem gemens, unique Salvatoris Jeſu Chriſti Adventum anhelans expiravit. Die 17 Septembr. Anno Salutis 1631. *Annum ætatis agens* 25.

Græcis Muſis lugentibus.

Arms. Quarterly, azure and ermine, in the 1ſt and 4th a goat's head eras'd, argent. Creſt a dove, wings expanded, or.

17. MAR-

* As the effigy on this tomb has a ſhorn crown, it may be (more probably) for Monk Linſted, the laſt prior.

17. MARGARET MAYNARD.

Is a tablet of black marble, thus inſcribed:

Near this place lyeth the body of Mrs. Margaret Maynard, daughter of Maſter John Maynard, miniſter of Mayfield in Suſſex, who departed this life, March 14, 1653, being aged 13 years, 10 months, and 14 days.

*18. * * * * * *

Under an arch in the Gothic ſtyle is an altar tomb, on which may be traced a figure within a canopy and legend of braſs, now torn off.

18. THOMAS CURE, Eſq.

This tomb is after the model of that above, except the braſs-work, and ſuppoſed for this gentleman, who was ſadler to Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. In Feb. 1765, was a copper-plate engraved in capitals, fixed on the tomb, with an inſcription.

This plate has ſince been loſt or removed, and its place filled up by a plain ſtone; a ſimilar inſcription

* The reader will find, by comparing the tombs with the references to the ground plan, that the two, numbered 18, were of exact ſimilitude, until the late inſcription on that of Mr. Cure diſtinguiſhed them, the ground plan having been engraved before the late inſcription was placed on Cure's tomb.

inſcription has ſince been placed over the tomb on a white marble ſtone, and it now appears thus:

THOMAS CURE, Esq.
Of Southwark,
Obiit 24 *May*, 1588.

Elizabetha tibi Princeps
Servivit Equorum
A Sellis Curus
Quem Lapis iſte tegit
Serviit Edwardo Regi
Mariaeque Sorori
Principibus magna
Eſt Laus placuiſſe Tribus.
Convixit cunctis charus.
Reſpublica Curae
Semper erat Curo.
Commoda Plebis erant
Dum vixit tribui
Senibus curavit alendis
Nummorum in Sumptus
Annua Dona Domos.
Obiit 24 *Die Maii, An. Dom.* 1588.

Mr. Cure's name is well remembered as a conſiderable benefactor to this pariſh; and the ſingularity of his gifts has induced us to give a correct copy of what is uſually termed his will, but which, to uſe his own phraſe, is rather the ordinances and ſtatutes by which his endowments are regulated. We have choſen to give the following copy, not only in the exact words, but with the contractions, as they will be found in

in a moſt elegant tranſcript kept for the uſe of the pariſh, and uſually depoſited in the hands of the Warden, commonly called the College Warden, whoſe office it more immediately concerns: this tranſcript is moſt beautifully exemplified on fine vellum. The particular capital letters being done in leaf gold, and with great taſte; the whole diſplaying an excellence that few penmen are equal to, and making a very neat quarto volume, bound in red morocco, with the leaves gilt on the edges, and the covers ornamented with the uſual decorations of ſacred books. Not the beauty of the work, nor the labour of the ingenious hand that wrought it, has been able to ſecure it from the ſlovenly intruſion of dirty fingers, eraſures, and defacings; the firſt may be excuſed from a recollection of the numberleſs hands it has paſſed through, but the latter ſhews an equal barrenneſs both of judgement and taſte.

Mr.

Mr. CURE's WILL.

In the Name of God Amen Anno Domini One thowſande five hundereth eaighte foure

Ordinannces & Statutes made and deviſed by Thomas Cure Eſquier and Sadler to the Queenes Ma^ti^. for the Election and Admiſsion Pension exercises correction and expulsion of the College or Hospitall of the poore of y^e^. parrishe of St Saviours in the Burrough of Southwarke within the County of Surr **And for** the order government of the Landes and poſseſsions geuen and appointed for the sustentacion and maintenaunce of the ſame

The Nomber of the poore people

Inprimis I ordaine that the nomber of the poore of y^e^ ſaide College shal be sixteene in all **whereof** one of them to bee choſen by the Lorde chiefe Justice of the Common Place* and his Succeſsours presidentes of the ſame College for the time being Beinge one of the Parrishe of St Saviours within the Burrough of Southwarke aforesaide.

By the Churchwardens and Gouernours.

Item one other of the poore people aforesaide to bee chosen by the Churchwardens or iiij of the Gouernours of the ſaid College for the tyme beinge w^h^ in the said Burroughe and Parrishe.

Item that ye fourteene poore people residue of the saide nomber of Sixteene bee chosen by y^m^ of the Parishe of St Saviours within the Burroughe of Southwarke whereof iiij of them to bee taken out of the Libertie of the Clincke and Parris Garden And the resedue beinge tenn w^th^in the Burroughe and Parrishe aſoresaide And that the Inhabitantes of the Banckeside and Parris Garden bee charged wth them as ye resedue of the parrishe within the Burroughe bee charged wth theirs till it please God to enlarge y^em^ wth more liuinge to the said College.

The Electours of the poore people.

Item I Ordayne that the Electors of the saide poore people

* We ſuppoſe this to mean Pleas.

in the Parishe aforesaide shal be theis viz[t] The Parsone viccar curat Minister or by whatsoeuer Name hee shal bee called That for that time beinge shall be incombent and resident in the Parishe for the celebration of Deuine Seruice and for the Administration of y[e] Sacramentes and not hee that shall beare y[e] name and liue absent.

Item y[e] Churchwardens and Twelue of the Aunscientest and discreetest Vestrymen and Sidemen [illegible]here shal bee any suche the Collectours for the poore the Surueyours for the poore and the Constabls of y[e] parrishe w[th]in y[e] libty of Southwarke.

The Place of the Election

Item I ordaine that y[e] place of y[e] Election sha bee in the Churche itsealfe, or in the common vestry thereof yf there bee any suche.

The tyme of the Election

Item I ordaine that the tyme of the Election shal be upon the sonday next or the next but one after notice to bee giuen from y[e] College of a place to bee vacantee & that this Election to bee made ymmediately after y[e] Euening prayer ended and after publication of the intencon of the same first openly made to y[e] whole Parrishe by y[e] Minnister both at y[e] ende of the Morninge Prayer nexte before and of the Euening Prayer of that same daye to the ende y[t] euery man maie understande of y[e] same.

Item that the Minister shall declare the cause of their Assembly and after prayer made unto God to directe them aright in y[t] theire accon shall exhorte them in Gods name and as they will make Awnswer unto him So to deale in that their choice as maie bee moste to Godes glory and to y[e] releefe of the moste needy and moste agreeable to the good meaninge of those that have made y[ls] prouision.

Item this beinge donne y[e] saide Minister shall call y[e] said Electo[rs] by their propper names and by y[e] names of theire Offices and read unto them so much of theis Ordinaunces as dooth conserne the Election of y[e] saide poore a Coppy whereof shal be brought to the Parishners by him that shall giue notice of the place vacant.

Item thereupon y[e] Electo[rs] shall confer together of such persones as shal bee Eligible by y[els] Ordenaunce followinge And when they all y[t] shal bee there presente y[e] more p[te] of them or if they shal bee equall suche pte of them as y[e] Minister shall inclyne unto shall have agreed upon any and they shal sende y[e] party elected together with two Sureties

and

and wth a note of theire Election to ye Churchwardens to ye intent yt they may make the admiſsion.

The degrees of the poore people

Item as touchinge the Order and degrees of the poore after ye wch they shal bee preferred in this Election I Ordaine as followeth

The firſte degree of poore people

Item the honeſte and godly poore and needy man or woman beinge married or unmarried yt hath been before releeued at the charge of ye parishe within ye ſaide Burroughe and hathe there dwelte by the ſpace of three nexte yeares before together at the leaſte and which is become aged and wch hauinge before beene a labourer is nowe paſte woorke and labour shal bee firſte and before any other choſen then that.

The Second degree of poore people

Item the honeste and godly poore man or woman being married or unmarried that hath bene tofore releeued at the charge of ye Parishe and there dwelt by the ſpace of the three nexte yeares beefore together at the leaſte and wch is become lame or maymed by ſickneſs by Surice of the prince or by any other misfortune withoute yeir owne fault and thereby unhable to woorke as hee or ſhee did before ſhal bee the ſecond to have place yen that.

The third degree of poore people

Item the honeste and godlie poore and needy mann or woman beinge married or unmarried that hath beene before releeued at the charge of the Parishe and hath there dwelte by the ſpace of ye three nexte Yeares before together at the leaſte and which is borne blinde or become blinde and thereby unmeete to woorke shal bee in ye third degree taken then that

The fourth degree of poore people

Item the honeste and godlie poor and needy man or woman beinge married or unmarried that hath beene tofore releeued at the charge of the Parrishe and hathe there dwelte by the ſpace of ye three nexte Yeares before together at leaſt and which bee become diſpoyled of their Goods and broughte frome Riches to pouerty by any ſuddaine Casualtie as fyer, robbry Ship wracke or other-

wise, so that it bee not throughe their owne faulte shal bee the fourthe in degree to bee chosen then that

The fiueth Degree of poore people

Item the honeste and godly poore and needy man and woman marryed or unmarried that hath beene tofore releeued at ye charge of the Parishe and hathe there dwelte by the space of three Years nexte before together at the leaste and which is become continewally sicke So yt it bee not of any contagious disease for suche maye not bee admitted to accompany with others shal bee placed in the fifte degree then that

The Sixte degree of poore people

Item the honeste and godly poore and needy man or woman married or unmarried that hath beene tofore releeued at the charge of the Parrishe and hathe there dwelte by ye space of the three nexte yeares before together at the leaste and wch is become ouercharged with a burthen of children wch they cannot by theire labour synde and sustayne shal bee in ye last place and degree to bee Elected.

Cantacions in the Elections.

Item I ordayne that if any two Persons or more shal bee founde equall in any one of theise degrees That then suche one of them to bee preferred in Election wch is superioure in any of the other degrees aforesaide And if any two psones or more shal be founde equall and alike in all theise degrees That yen the man bee preferred in Election before the woman The married persone before the unmarried hee that hathe beene longer tyme of the howshoulde of faithe that is a professour of the Gospell before him yt hathe longer dwelte in Idolitrie and Superstition although hee bee then religious Also hee yt hathe all his life gone wthoute infamy of notorious cryme before him that hath beene reputed notoriously euill though hee bee then become honest Also hee yt hathe inhabited longer tyme in the parishe before him that dwelle yere the lesser while He that hathe utterly no friendes or kindred that maie or canne or will releeue him before him that hath suche to helpe him.

Item I ordaine that none but such as hathe dwelte in ye parishe by the space of three Yeares together nexte before

fore and hathe beene there releeued at ye common charge of ye parish None but ſuche as cane ſaye the Lordes prayer the Articles of ye Christian faithe or beleefe and the ten Commaundementes of God in Englishe: No Ennemy to the Goſpell of God or to his Religion nowe eſtabliſhed by Auctthoritie in the realme, no common Swearer Adulterer fornicator theefe picker Hedge breaker common drunkarde nor any that hathe beene before expulſed this College shal bee Elected under the paine of the forfeiture of that turne of Election whearеof they of the parishe shall take the aduauntage as following shall appeere.

Item I ordayne that wheare any poore perſone is eligible after the Ordenaunces aforeſaide then his or her hauinge a wife or husbande shall not hinder his or her Election unleſse it bee ſo that ye husbande or wife of suche Eligible perſones be either an Ennemy to ye Goſpell of God or an open blaſphemer of his name or a common Swearer Adulterer or Fornicator theefe picker or a common drunkarde or have been expulsed oute of y^e^ ſame College before for then under ye payne of ye Forfeiture of (y^t^ turne) the partie shall not bee elected althoughe otherwise in reſpecte of him or her ſealfe hee or shee weare Eligible But if none of theſe thinges bee to hinder it then by the Election of the one Bothe ye mann and his wife shal be admitted into ye College and shall receaue the monethly pensione as one Single perſone and not otherwise.

Two Sureties bounde in twenty Pound

Item for as muche as ye Parrishe wheare a poor bodye hath abidden and dwelte by a certayne space is by the lawes of ye Realme made chargeable for and toward the Releefe and settinge one woorke of ſuche a poore body and his Children I Ordayne therefore y^t^ two Surties ſufficiente Menn of the parrishe before suche time as ye poore y^t^ they doe thus close shal bee admitted into ye saide College shal become bounden by Obligation to ye President & gounour of y^e^ ſaid College in y^e^ ſume of Twentie poundes with Condicon y^t^ if within sixe Monthes after ye poore body Elected shal bee founde unmeete to haue beene elected or shall at any tyme after bee expulsed oute of ye said College for any misdemeanour whatsoeuer or shall fortune at ye time of his or her death to leaue any Child or children there that then thoſe parrishners so bounde shall discharge and saue harmeleſse the ſaide parishe of Saincte

Saviours

Sauiours in which ye ſaid Colledge is scituated and ye parrishners thereof and frome all charge penalty and loſse yt maye growe by any the Statutes or lawes of the realme for ye not releeuinge or not ſettinge on woorke of ſuche poor bodye or ſuche childe or children onlie by reaſone of any their abode resiaunce or Dwellinge for any space within the said College And I ordayne yt they of ye parrishe shall refuse thus to dooe that then ye parishe shall not only have admiſsion of that theire objected poore perſone into ye saide College but shall alſo forfeyte yt their turne of Election.

Vacation of bothe by ye deathe of one

Item I ordayne that if a Mann being hable and valiaunte of body bee elected and admitted into ye saide Colledge by reaſone of ye choice of his unhable and impotente wife and ſhee dye, hee continewinge hable and valiaunte Then shall that place be reputed vacante, and he shall bee ſente to them that Elected his wife by whome hee came in and if they will electe him anewe then shall hee continewe in ye Colledge but if they shall thincke meete to make choyce of another more needy perſone then shall they receiue him home and ye other elected ſhall be receiaued in his roome The like shal bee of an hable and valiaunte woman that shall happen to come in by the Election of hir ympotent husbande and the like shalbee be also of suche as beinge unmarried at ye tyme of theire admiſsion into the ſaid Colledge dooe afterwards marrye themſealues

Admiſſion of the poore people

Item I ordayne yt the Electected poore perſone shall preſent before ye church wardens of Saint Sauiours or foure of ye eldeſt of them beinge gouernours of ye ſaid Colledge with two ſufficient Sureties to bee bounde in twenty poundes by obligation with ſuche Condicon as is aforeſaide and then shall ye saide wardens & Gouernours examyn whether ye Elected perſone canne ſaye the Lordes Prayer The Articles of the Chriſtian faith and the tenn Commaundementes in Englishe or no wch if hee canne doe Then after exhortacon made unto him to live honestely and to laboure dilligently accordinge to his habillity of body They shall make admiſsion of the perſone ſo elected unleſs yei haue (eithere by their owne knoweledge or by good information understanding of ſuch matter touching ye partye as maie hinder the admiſsion and ſo

enjoyninge

enjoyninge ye partye to learne the daily prayers appointed for ye poore of ye Colledge (and tellinge him yt before ye learning thereof hee shall have no pension) they maye ſend him to the warden of the College whoe shall deliuer unto him ye keye of ye vacant lodginge for that purpoſe

The Pension for the poore people

Item I ordayne that eache of theiſe Sixteene poore perſones of this Colledge shall have twenty pence a weeke and the ſame to bee paide at the Colledge houſe or in ye church at the discretion of the gouernours euery Satterday So yt the pencon thus made shall amounte to foure poundes five shillings and eaight pence in ye whole Yeare to eache one of ye Sixteene and to three score and nyne poundes five shillings and eaight pence Yearly for all ye ſaide Number

Warden and Subwarden of ye Colledge

Item I ordaine yt the poore of ye Colledge shall chose amounge ycm ſealues one of theire owne Companye to bee warden or keeper of the Colledge and one to bee Subwarden or Underkeeper of the Colledge wch ſhall be perpetuall Officers unleſse they shall become impotent and lame or otherwiſe of body not hable to execute their Offices shall bee deposed for not dooinge yeir duties of this ye warden shall keepe the keye of ye porche or foregate of the College and ye Subwarden ye keye of ye Inner or backgate thereof wch shall be by them nightly locked at eaight of ye Clocke at nighte and kepte locked till vj in ye Morninge frome ye feaste of all Saintes till ye purification of ye bleſsed virgen Marye and shalbee locked at nyne in ye nighte and kepte lockte till fiue in ye Morninge for ye resedue of ye whole Yeare and yt ye warden of yis Colledge also shall keepe ye keye of ye House of Prayer there and ye Subwarden ye keye of the comon Backhouse yer wch yeie shall not denye to deliuer to any of ye poore of the ſaide Colledge that will uſe the one or ye other.

An Order to bee Obserued for Prayer

Item I ordayne that ye poore of yis Colledge and theire Children if they have any shall eache Euening ymmediatelie after ye Shuttinge of ye Gates and eache Morninge ymmediately before the Openinge of the same aſsemble al together in the place appointed at ye ſeconde ſoundinge

inge of a hande Bell wᶜʰ they shall ringe aboute ye Courte of yᵉ Colledge eache one his daye by torne and wᶜʰ shalbe lefte at the lodginge of him whose torne it is to ringe it And there upon theire knees wᵗʰ loude and audible voyses shall altogether saye in Englishe the prayers followinge yᵉ wᶜʰ with yᵉ consente of yᵉ Lorde Thomas Bussshoppe of Winchester I have deuised and appointed for them that is to saye for the Morninge and Eueninge dayly thus

Prepare oʳ hartes (O! Lorde) and open our Mouthes to praye Then for the morninge and Eueninge dayly thus All mightie and moste mercifull father wee have erred and strayed frome thy wayes like loste sheepe wee have followed too muche the deuices and desires of oʳ owne harts we haue offended againste thie holy lawes; we haue left undone those thinges wᶜʰ wee ought to haue done and we have done those thinges whiche we ought not to have done and there is no health in vs, but thowe o Lorde haue mercy vpon vs miserable offendoʳˢ spare thowe them o God wᶜʰ confesse yᵉⁱʳ faultes restore thowe them yᵗ bee penitente accordinge to thy promises declared vnto mankynde in Christe Jesu oure Lorde and graunte o moste mercifull father for his sake that wee maie hereafᵗʳ liue a Godly righteous and sober life accordinge to thie holie lawes wᶜʰ thowe haste expresed in theis tenn commaundementes followeing (That is to saye) Thowe shalte haue none other Godds but me: &c. To yᵉ ende of the ten Commaundementes: Then for yᵉ morninge and eueninge dayly thus Graunte vs furthermore we beeseeche the (o heauenly father stedfaste continewaunce and increase of thie holy faithe, whereof wee make this oʳ enfayned profesion saying; I beleeue in God &c. to the ende of the beleef: Then for the morninge daily thus: Fynally o Almightie God wʰ haste safelie broughte vs to the beginninge of this daye defende vs in the same by thie mighty power and graunte yᵗ this daie wee fall into no synne neither runne into any kinde of daunger But yᵗ all oʳ doinges maie bee ordered by thie gouernaunce, to doe alwaies that is righteous in thie sighte through Jesus Christe Amen: Then for yᵉ Eueninge prayer daylie thus Lighten oʳ darkenes &c. Then for the morninge and Euening daily thus: Theis thinges (o Lorde) and all others, wᶜʰ thie fatherly wisedome knoweth to be fitt for vs: And wee for oʳ infirmities cannot aske; wee craue of thee in yᵗ prayer wᶜʰ thy welbeloued sonne oʳ heauenly father hath taught vs sayinge: Oure father wᶜʰ arte in heauen &c: To the ende

of

of the Lordes prayer. Then for the morninge and eueninge thus God saue his Churche vniusall oure moste gratious Prince by name The nobillitie and Councellours of this lande with the whole Clergie of this realme and ye Wardens and Gouernors of Sainte Sauiours and the whole Comonaltie of yis Lande And finally, for ye morninge and eueninge daily thus The grace of God ye father The peace of oure Lorde Jesus Christe and the fellowshipp of the holy ghoste bee with vs all nowe and euer Amen: Which beinge saide and donne ye warden or Subwarden (eache one his weeke by turne shall there openly note & pronounce ye defaultes of suche as bee absent and then truly afterwarde psente them to ye paymaister at ye nexte daye of pencyon there

An Order for lying abrode

Item I ordayne yt if any of ye poore of this College shall lye oute of ye Colledge by nighte wthoute suche lycence as shall bee heereafter expressed (or beinge wthin yt shall not bee presente at prayer (unlesse it bee suche an impotet and sicke persone as is not hable to goe oute of his or her lodginge shall loose for euery suche offence of lyinge abrode VIId And for euery other absence frome prayer IIIId. The same to bee deducted by the paymaister, at the nexte daye of pencyon, and ye one halfe thereof to bee geuen to ye Boxe of the poore of the foresaide College and ye other halfe to ye vse of ye paymastr him sealfe

An Order for goinge to Churche

Item I ordayne yt so many and suche of the poore of this College as shall bee hable to goe shall eache Sondaye and hollydaye (at the leaste frequente ye parrishe church of Sainte Sauiours and there remayne and heare ye deuine service, vnder the payne to forfeyte for euery defaulte two pence to bee deducted and deuided as aforesaid: As also to frequente the Churche any wensday friday and Satterday, vnder like payne aforesaid

An Order for Watchinge.

Item I ordayne yt euery Eueninge ymmediately after ye saide prayer ended ye Warden one Weeke and ye Subwarden another Weeke by turnes as they shall note the defaultes aforesaide. shall also then see ye handebell de-

liuered to him yᵗ shall by torne ringe it to prayer the nexte morninge and eueninge. and shall then also will eache one to take heede to theire fyer and candell; and that hee whose turne it shalbe to keepe the bell, shall for yᵗ nighte also watche till one of yᵉ Clocke in yᵉ morninge, and in yᵗ while once or twice walke aboute yᵉ Coorte of yᵉ Colledge, and peruse that no harme doe happen, by negligente keepinge of fyer and Candell

An Order for licence to lye abroade

Item I ordayne that yᵉ warden and Subwarden together; Or one of them in yᵉ absence of yᵉ other shall haue power to geue lisence to any of the poore to lye oute of the Colledge (vppon any sudayne necessitie) for any one night So yᵗ the same bee not donne, to more then three of yᵉ poore at once nor to any one of them, aboue fowre seueral tymes in one whole yeare And yᵗ the payemaister shall haue power to geue lisence to any of yᵉ poore to lye without yᵉ Colledge for any three nightes together, so yᵗ the same bee not geuen to more then two of the poore at once nor to any of them aboue foure seuerall tymes in yᵉ yeare: And that yᵉ gouernorᵉ of the Colledge shall haue power to geue lisence to any of yᵉ poore of yᵉ College, to lye wᵗʰoute yᵉ College by the space of one whole moneth in yᵉ yeare But not aboue:

An Order for the poore to laborᵗ.

Item I ordaine yᵗ the poore of this Colledge and theire children if they haue any, shall eache one laboure daily one yᵉ woorkinge dayes accordinge to theire habillities of bodye and former mannᵗ of honeste life, And if any haue beene labourers tofore, lett them now learne, to doe somewhat wᵗʰ theire handes either within the howse or abrode. And yᵗ if any of yᵉ poore of this College, beinge hable in bodye and not otherwise well occupied in labour) shalbee required by any persone dwellinge within yᵉ parrishe of Sainte Sauiours aforesaide to dooe suche laboure there as they maie or canne dooe and shalbee offered within one penny by yᵉ daye suche wages therefore as the lawes of this realme for yᵉ time beinge shall appointe: Hee or shee so refuzinge, shall for yᵉ firste tyme lose XVIIIᵈ for yᵉ seconde tyme A whole monthes pension yᵉ saide forfeytures to bee deducted as aforesaide and to bee deuided yᵉ one halfe to yᵉ boxe aforesaide for yᵉ use of the poore of yᵉ

ye saide Colledge; and the other halfe to ye paymaister, and to him that will presente and proue it before him: And for ye thirde tyme of refusal shalbe deemed expulsed oute of the saide Colledge for euer.

An Order for suche of ye poore as shall haunte tiplinge howses.

Item I ordayne that if any of ye poore of this Colledge shalbe founde eatinge or drinckinge within any tiplinge House of Saincte Sauio^rs^ or shall make any haunte to any tiplinge house or tauerne, whereſoever, vnleſse it bee duringe such tyme onlye as they shalbee hired to woorke at their owne findinge neere to ye same tiplinge howse shall for the firste offence lose XVIII^d^ for ye seconde offence one whole monthes pension ye same to bee deducted and deuided as ye forfeyture for refuzall to labour before And for ye thirde offence shalbe forthwith expulsed oute of the saide Colledge for euer

No tiplinge in the College

Item I ordayne y^t^ no tiplinge house shalbee kepte within this Colledge, vnder ye payne of expulsion of suche persone as shall keepe it.

No begginge.

Item I ordayne that if any of the poore of this Colledge shalbee founde begginge either at or about ye Colledge it sealfe or elcewheare abrode ye same shall for ye firste offence lose XVIII^d^ for ye seconde offence VI^s^ to bee deducted and deuided, as ye saide forfeytures, for refuzall to laboure before, And for the thirde offence shalbee forthwith expulsed ye saide Colledge for eu^r^ And for euery of ye Laste offence committed by any childe of any of ye poore of ye saide Colledge ye parente and M^r^ or M^rs^ shall lose XII^d^ to bee deducted and deuided as is laste aforesaide.

No swearinge

Item I ordayne y^t^ if any of ye poore of this Colledge shall at any tyme, after ye firste three monthes nexte ensuinge ye tyme of theire admiſsion into ye same Colledge, sweare any manner of blasphemous or unlawfull othe ye same shall loose for euery suche offence II^d^ ye saide forfeture

fetures to bee deducted and deuided as ye forfeytures for refuzall to labour. And y^t^ ye parente and M^r^ or M^rs^ shall aunswer for ye like offence of y^eir^ childe or ſeruaunt as is aforesaide.

A Badge

Item I ordayne, y^t^ euery one of ye poore of ye Colledge and euery theire Children and seruauntes shall dailie weare vpon y^eir^ righte shoulder ye Cognizaunce of the Colledge, prouided for y^t^ purpose, and that so apparauntly, that they maie bee discerned thereby wheresoeuer they shall become vpon payne to forfeite for euery tyme y^t^ they shalbee in other sorte founde abroade VI^d^ to bee deducted and deuided as ye forfeytures for refuzall to laboure: And the parente and M^r^ or M^rs^ to be charged for the Childe and Seruaunte as is aforesaide.

Raylinge

Item I ordayne that none of ye poore of this Colledge, shall geue any raylinge tearme or vncharitable speache, to any other of the poore of the same Colledge vnder ye paine of VI^d^ for euery suche offence, the saide forfeyture to bee deducted and deuided in suche sorte, as the forfeytures for refuzall to laboure: And y^t^ none of ye poore of this Colledge shall geue any blowe or ſtripe, to any other of ye poore of ye same Colledge, vnder ye paine of forfeyture of one whole monethes pension for ye firste offence to bee deducted and deuided as is laste abouesaide, and for ye seconde offence to bee expulsed for euer oute of ye saide Colledge:

Nott eligible

Item I ordayne that if any of the poore of this Colledge, shalbe expulsed this Colledge for any of ye offences aforesaide, ye same shall neu^r^ after bee re^d^ into ye saide Colledge againe

Glaſse windowes

Item I ordayne that ye glaſse Windowes of eache Lodginge shalbee repaired frome tyme to tyme at the Charges of suche as shall lye therein the same Charge to bee deducted by the Paymaister aforesaide at his Daye of Pencyon.

Nott to hurte The Buildinges

Item I ordayne that none of the poore of this Colledge shall vnder the payne of expullsion oute of the saide Colledge

Colledge for euer take upon them wthoute the speciall lisence in writinge of ye President and gouernors of ye same Colledge, firste therein and obtained, to breake any part of ye Brickewoorke, or Tilewoorke of ye said Colledge, or to cutt any of ye timber woorke in ye rooffe flowers or particons thereof vnder coullour to amende their lodginge or for any other cause or pretence whatsoeuer.

The husbande and the Wiffe

Item vnder ye name of ye poore of this Colledge, ye warden and Subwardens of ye saide Colledge, beein in all theis ordenaunces ment and comprehended: And wheare the husbande and ye wife receaue pencon as one parsone onely, there the offence of ye one shalbe iudged the offence of the other and for suche offence of any one of them as is by theis Ordenaunces punishable with expulsion, they both shalbe expulsed ye same Colledge

Judgemente.

Item I ordayne that ye paymaistr of ye Colledge shall haue power at eache pencyon daye to iudge of all ye forfeytures of mony aforesaide that dooe not surmounte ye some of XVIIId for any one forfeyture so yt hee dooe it in ye house of prayer wthin ye saide Colledge vpon suche pencyon daye and in ye sighte and hearing of so many of ye poor as wilbe pute thereat, And yt hee also callinge vnto him ye Viccar or minister of Sainɛte Sauiours, or elce one of ye Churchewardens, one of the sydemen, or one of ye Constables there) shall heare and determyne in theire presence in ye saide place, and vppon any such pencyon day all ye forfeytures yt are by yeis ordenaunces appointed, and yt dooe not surmounte VId for any one forfeyture: And shall for euery suche offence as is punishable with expulcyon by theis ordenaunces, geue open admonicon to ye parties offendinge, and thereof make entry in his pencon booke vppon the heade of ye saide party, to ye ende yt vppon the third offence the same partie maie bee accordingly expulsed oute of ye same Colledge. And yt all offences punnishable wth expulsion by theis laws and ordynaunces shalbe harde and determined by ye wardens and gouernors of ye saide Colledge and by none other

Readinge of theis ordenaunces

Item I ordayne that ye paymastr shall twice yearly for euer (that is to saye) vpon the pencon dayes that shalbee

 the

the firste or seconde daye of Maye and of January openlye reade and publishe theise lawes and ordenaunces to ye poor of ye said Colledge in the house of prayer there.

The order, of the Landes

Item for ye better order and goumente of ye Landes, poſſeſsions and reuenewes of this Colledge, and for ye continewall reparacon and maintenaunce as well of ye Colledge howse it sealfe; as also of all ye howses and buildinges now beinge vpon the saide Landes.

Firſte I ordayne yt the Saide Wardens and gouernors beinge for ye tyme gouernors of the Saide Colledge, shall receaue all ye reuenewes of ye landes of ye saide Colledge and ye same shall bestowe and keepe in ye cheſte pertayning to ye saide Colledge, and remayning in ye Veſtrye vntill they shall haue cause to disburse ye same vpon the reparacons, pencons, fees, or other affaires of ye saide Colledge, and shall at the ende of eache yeare geue a true accompte of their receiptes and expences in yt behalfe to the wardens and Gouernours nexte followinge, and shall then also in their preasence deliuer out into ye handes of their Succeſsors all suche somes of mony, as shall then remayne vndisbursed together with theire seuerall keyes of that cheste, ye one parte of ye Colledge seale and all ye euidences bookes and writinges pertayninge to the saide Colledge, and remayninge in ye saide Cheste.

The paymaister.

Item I ordayne yt the gouernors of all the saide Colledge, or a clarke at theire appointemente, or rente gatherer, for ye tyme beinge, shall bee paymaister of ye saide Colledge and shall monethly paye ouer. to eache of ye poore of ye said Colledge ye ſome of VIs VIIId at ye saide Colledge vppon ye firste or seconde daye of eache vsuall moneth of ye Callender as is aforesaide, so yt there shalbee twelue pencyon dayes yearly;

The fees to officers

Item I ordayne yt when it shall pleaze God either by ye guifte of good menn, or by purchace of the gouernors aforesaide yt the reuenewe of this Colledge dooe amounte to ye some of* pounde ouer and aboue all due charges and reprizes and ouer and besides the Colledge house and other duties reserued oute of wch saide ſome of pounde yearely is to bee deducted for the pencyons

* We cannot paſs over theſe blanks without obſerving, they appear to be eraſures.

pencyons of ye saide XVI poore persones and so ye yearly some of pounde is lefte and remaineth:

I ordayne that oute of ye laste saide some, theis fees followinge shalbee yearly geuen paide and allowed (viz)

Firste to ye Lorde chiefe Justice of ye common pleaze beinge for ye tyme presidente of ye saide Colledge one payre of gloues of ye price of IIIs IIIId the yeare yearely vpon the firste daye of Michaelmas tearme at his howse or Chamber in London, and ye same to bee presented by him or any one of the poore of ye same Colledge, yt the gouernors or paymaister shall appointe:

Item to the gouernors of the Colledge ye some of twentie shillinges yearely to bee spente by yem amoungest theire breetheren, the vestrymen at ye tyme of theire accomptes of ye receiptes and paymentes of the saide Colledge

Item ye paymaisters of ye saide Colledge, or ye gouernours thereof for theire paynes takinge for ye tyme beeing XXXs yearely; and if there bee any other officer chozen by the gouernours hereafter for ye better ouer sighte and well vsinge of the saide Colledge yen theire fees and wages to bee rated by ye gouernors of ye saide Colledge.

A clarke to keepe ye bookes of accompt

Item to a Clarke to keepe theire Bookes of accompte as well in receiptes as paymentes the some of XXVIs VIIId yearely:

The ouerplus of the Rentes:

Item to ye Minister or incumbent yt shalbee residente vpon the Churche of Sainte Sauiours the somme of tenn shillinges yearly, so longe only as hee shall take any speciall paynes to instructe ye poore of ye Colledge in ye needefull pointe of true religion.

Item to one of ye Constables or to some other honeste man wthin the Parrishe inhabetinge neere to ye Colledge howse, at ye choyce of ye paymaister fiue shillinges yearely to ye intente that hee shall frome tyme to tyme informe the saide paymaister at eache pencyon day of ye disorders of ye poore psons there if any suche shall happen.

The ouplus Of the Rentes

Item I ordayne yt after theise seuerall fees thus discharged the remaynder of ye saide yearely Receiptes shalbee kepte in ye Colledge Cheste remayninge in ye vestrie of ye parrishe Churche of Sainte Sauiors to thintente yt with the same ye buildinges of ye Colledge howses maie bee frome

frome tyme to tyme and competently maintained as well in ye tilinge as otherwise by the discretion of ye saide gouerno^{rs} and to thintente also yt wth such porsions thereof as shall remaine after all suche needefull repacons donne and made either ye Children of the poore of this Colledge maie bestowed into seruice with honest artificers, or elce ye moste needy Amongeste ye poore them sealues may bee releeued ouer and besides theire pencons, And ye resedue if there bee any to bee bestowed in Billettes ffaggotte and Coles for ye reliefe of all the XVI poore persones as to ye wisedomes and discretions of ye saide Gouerno^{rs} shall seeme moste fitt and conuenient, And also that all suche somes of mony as shall growe in and by ye vocations of ye poore (viz) betweene ye death of one and placinge of another shalbee likewise and in no other manner spent and employed. Prouided also yt if there bee any mony yett remayninge ouer and aboue all ye^{ir} former orders Then I ordayne it shalbee to the buyinge of them gownes and other necessaries as to ye wisedomes of ye saide Gouernours shall seeme meete and conueniente:

Visitacion.

Item I ordayne yt the saide Mr Wardens beinge ye Gouerno^{rs} of ye saide Colledge, shall once in ye^{ire} yeare (at the leaste) vppon some pension daye, resorte in psone to ye saide Colledge, and there vewe and consider as well ye estate of ye poore, as also of ye necessities of ye Colledge howse and buildinge it sealfe or as often as they will ye^{m} sealues.

Demises of the Landes.

Finally I ordayne that ye Landes and possessions of this Colledge shall frome tyme to tyme be lett oute and demised for yeares to honeste and sufficiente psones that will inhabitt thereupon and that to the beste aduauntage and emprouement in yearely rente yt (with good conscience) maie bee, or elce with suche other as ye change of tymes shall require, and the wisedomes and discretions of the Presidente and gouerno^{rs} shall deuise for the moste bennefite of ye Godly poore, for whose reliefe they are chiefely (nexte to ye glorie of God) geuen and appointed And for ye feedinge and clothing of whome, if they shall faithfully trauell I assure them yt they shall feede and cloathe oure sauioure Christe him sealfe. To whome with the father and the holy spirit three persones and one God, be all thanckes and glory for euer amen:

19. JOHN

19. JOHN TREHEARNE.

This monument is adorned with two ſquare columns, and entablement of the Corinthian order, the demi-portrait of a man and woman, between which is placed a tablet of black marble, and on the baſe in relief is two men, two women, and two infants, all in devout poſtures; for his children at the top is a wing'd death's head, and on the above tablet of black marble this inſcription:

An epitaph upon John Trehearne, gentleman porter to King James the Firſt.

Had kings a power to lend their ſubjects breath,
Trehearne, thou ſhouldſt not be caſt down by Death;
Thy royal maſter ſtill would keep thee then,
But length of days are beyond reach of men;
Nor wealth, nor ſtrength, nor great mens love can eaſe
The wound death's arrows make, for thou haſt theſe.
In thy king's court, good place to thee is given,
Whence thou ſhalt go to the king's court in heaven.

Arms. Azure, a cheveron between three hearns, or, on a canton of the ſecond, three bars ſurmounted of a lion rampant, gules. Creſt on a wreath of his colours, a demi-griffon holding a fleur-de-lis, or; Trehearne ſingle; Trehearne impaled with gules, a feſs between three lozenges, or.

20. Alderman HUMBLE.

This is a ſtately monument, adorned with

pyramidal figures, ſupported by balls, each having a balloon, pilaſters, and arch, under which are the images of the Alderman in his formalities, and his two wives, and below are his children, all in kneeling poſtures. On the north ſide this inſcription:

Peter Humble, gentleman, dedicates this monument to the pious memory of Richard Humble, Alderman of London, and Margaret his wife, daughter to John Pierſon of Nathing, in the county of Eſſex, gentleman, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, John who died young, and the above-named Peter, now living; alſo four daughters, Catharine, Weltham, Margaret, and Elizabeth, who ſurvived the other three, and was interred with her father, April 13, 1616. Richard left Iſabel, his ſecond wife widow, who was the daughter of Richard Kichinman of Henley, in the county of York, gentleman, bequeathing to the poor of this pariſh 5*l.* 4*s.* per annum, for ever, out of the tenements adjoining to the ſouth ſide of the Three Crown Gate, Southwark.

And on the north ſide theſe lines;

Like to the damaſk roſe you ſee
Or like the bloſſom on the tree,
Or like the dainty flower of May,
Or like the morning of the day,
Or like the ſun, or like the ſhade,
Or like the gourd which Jonas had,
Even ſo is man, whoſe thread is ſpun,
Drawn out, and cut, and ſo is done:
The roſe withers, the bloſſom blaſteth,
The flower fades, the morning haſteth,
The ſun ſets, the ſhadow flies,
The gourd conſumes, and man he dies.

Arms ſable,* a buck trippant, or, and a chief indented of the ſecond; a demi buck's head, or, collared ſable.

21. JAMES

* Now painted azure.

21. JAMES SHAW.

This is a table monument of black and white marble, with an open pediment, in which is placed the arms of the deceaſed, the whole reſting on a death's head.

Mr. James Shaw departed this life the 18th day of February, in the year 1670. Within the rails, by the communion table, lies interred the body of Mr. James Shaw, and his wife Mrs. Alice Shaw, who departed this life the 13th day of November, 1693, aged 84 years. Alſo the body of her nephew, Captain Joſeph Williams, and his daughter Alice Shaw Overman,* wife of William Overman, gent. who departed this life the 28th day of December, 1697, aged 26 years and 10 days.

Memento mori.

Arms. Or, a cheveron between three fuſils ermines. Creſt, on a helmet and wreath of his colours, ſix arrows in ſaltire gules, feathered and headed, or, tied of the firſt.

22. Steps leading to the Belfry.

23. Reading Deſk and Pulpit.

24. Mr. BLISS.

This monument is of white marble, veined with blue; the figures are the buſt of the deceaſed under a canopy, the curtains whereof are

* In Pepper-alley at the eaſt end of the church, are built eight alms-houſes, and endowed at the expence of Mrs. Alice Shaw Overman, for the benefit of four widows and four maidens, anno 1771.

tied up, on each ſide the buſt is a weeping Final, alſo ornamented with cherubims, cartouches, and death's heads; on a pediment, between two lamps, the arms and creſt of this gentleman, impal'd with thoſe of his wife's. On the baſe this inſcription:

To the memory of Richard Bliſs of this pariſh, a faithful friend, and moſt affectionate huſband, his wife Elizabeth, out of a juſt ſenſe of her loſs, hath cauſed this monument to be erected as the laſt teſtimony of her love; he died ſuddenly the 4th of Auguſt, and was buried underneath the 12th of the ſame month, A. D. 1703, Ætat. 67, conjug. 29. Alſo Dame Elizabeth Mathews, wife of the aforeſaid Richard Bliſs, and relict of Sir George Mathews, Kt. who departed this life the 10th of January 1729-30, in the 79th year of her age.

Arms. Argent on a bend, cottiſed azure, three garbes or, impaled ſable, a cheveron or, between three eſcallop ſhells argent; creſt a garb, as in the arms.

25. Image of a Knight Templar.

This is in a cumbent poſture with his ſword drawn, which he holds croſs his breaſt; at his feet is a lion; the image is of wood (and is reckoned to be well executed) painted ſtone colour. It would have been more proper to have placed it on an altar tomb.

26. Dr. LOCKYER.

This tomb is of black and white marble, and decorated

decorated with columns, entablature, and arch pediment of the Ionic order; the deceaſed is here repreſented in full proportion, repoſing his head on his right hand, and in the left a book, intimating thereby his intenſe application to ſtudy: at his feet a cherub; at the back of the monument on black, in gold letters, theſe verſes;

Here Lockyer lies interr'd, enough; his name,
Speaks one hath few competitors in fame,
A name ſo great, ſo gen'ral it may ſcorn
Inſcriptions, which do vulgar tombs adorn,
A diminution 'tis to write in verſe,
His eulogies, which moſt mens mouths rehearſe;
His virtues, and his pills, are ſo well known
That envy can't confine them under ſtone,
But they'll ſurvive his duſt and not expire,
Till all things elſe, at th' univerſal fire,
This verſe is loſt; his pills embalm him ſafe,
To future times, without an epitaph.

Deceaſed April 26, A. D. 1672, aged 72.

Arms. Azure, a cheveron between three dragons heads, erazed, or.

27. Sir RICHARD HOW, Knight.

This is a plain table monument of black marble, on which are the arms and creſt of Sir Richard, and this inſcription:

Near this place is buried Sir Richard How, knight and alderman, and ſheriff of the City of London, colonel of the regiment of the Borough of Southwark, and always elected member to ſerve in parliament for the ſaid Borough; and here alſo lyeth Elizabeth, the eldeſt daughter of the ſaid Sir Richard How, who was 52 years the wife of Thomas Lowfield

Lowfield, of the county of Surry; ſhe departed this life the 23d of February, 1725, in the 71ſt year of her age. Here alſo lyeth the ſaid Thomas Lowfield, Eſq. who died the 29th of October, 1732, aged 87.

Arms. Or, a feſs ingrailed between three wolf's heads, erazed ſable; creſt out of a ducal coronet, or, a demi wolf ſable.

28. Hollow Pillar, which deſcends from the Roof.

29. JOHN GOWER, Eſq.

This is a beautiful monument in the Gothic ſtile, covered with three arches, the roof within ſpringing into many angles, under which lies the ſtatue of the deceaſed, in a long purple gown; on his head a coronet of roſes, reſting on three folios thus titled, *Vox Clamantis*, *Speculum Meditantis*, and *Confeſſio Amantis*. About his neck a collar of SS's, and his feet reſting on a lion; over which, on the ſide of the monument, is his arms, pendant by the dexter corner, from a very antique cap (called by the French a *Chappeau*) whereon is plated his creſt; and was thus borne by thoſe who exerciſed on foot, in juſts and tournaments.* At the back are three figures of women painted with ducal coronets on their heads, repreſenting Charity, Mercy, and Pity, adorned

* Or tilting, a royal ſport with ſpears or lances, formerly much uſed, but now obſolete.

adorned with ſcrols of gold, on which is wrote the following lines;

Pour ta Pitie Jeſu regarde
Et tiens ceſt Ame en ſaufve Garde.

For thy pity, Jeſu, have regard,
And put this ſoul in ſafeguard.

Oh, bon Jeſu, faite Mercy,
Al' Ame dont le Corps giſt icy.

O good Jeſu, ſhew thy mercy to the ſoul whoſe body lies here.

En toy qui es Fitz de Dieu le Pere.
Saufve ſoit qui giſt ſours ceſt Pierre.

In thee who art the Son of God the Father, be he ſaved that lyes under this ſtone.

And below them this,

Armigeri ſcutum nihil a modo fert tibi tutum,
Reddidit immolutum, morti generali tributum,
Spiritus exutum ſe gaudeat eſſe ſolutum,
Eſt ubi virtutum, Regnum ſine labe ſtatutum.

Under the ſtatue, the following inſcription:

Hic jacet Johannes Gower, *Armiger, Anglorum Poeta celeberrimus, ac huic ſacro Edificio Benefactor, inſignis, temporibus* Edw. III. *et* Rich. II.

John Gower, to whoſe name it is ſacred,* being very gracious with Henry the Fourth, in his time carried the name of the only poet. His verſes were full of good and grave morality; but while he affected altogether the French phraſe

* Peacham's Complete Gent.

phraſe and words, he made himſelf too obſcure to his reader. He only publiſhed the above-mentioned three books; that titled *Vox Clamantis*, treateth of the unfortunate reign of Richard the Second. He died anno 1402; he was deſcended from * Sir Robert Gower, Knight of Braborne in Kent. By the collar about the neck of his ſtatue, it appears he was created an eſquire by patent; for all thoſe, thus made, were inveſted with a ſilver collar of SS's, and firſt inſtituted by Richard the Second, and the coronet of roſes, as being chief of poets; but now more commonly uſed of laurel. For the ſtyle of his writing, take the following verſes (by way of eſſay) in his *Vox Clamantis*.

Principio Regis oritur tranſgreſſio legis
Quo fortuna cadit et humus retrogada vadit,
Quomodo ſurrexit populus. quem non bene rexit,
Tempus adhuc plangit, ſuper hoc quod Chronica tangit.
Stultorum vile cepit concilium juvenile,
Et ſectam ſenium decrevit eſſe rejectam,
Tunc accuſare quoſdam preſumptſit avare,
Unde catallorum gazas ſpoliavit eorum.

Engliſhed thus. †

When this King firſt began to reigne
The laws neglected were,

Wherefore

* Wever's funeral monuments. Salmon in his View of the Engliſh Peerage, makes this poet (John Gower) to be one of the anceſtors to the preſent Lord Gower now Earl of Gower, whereas that earl is deſcended from a Yorkſhire family, whoſe arms are barry of eight argent and gules, over all a croſs fleury ſable.

† Stow's Chronicle.

Wherefore good fortune him forſooke
And th' earth did quake for fear,
The people alſo whome he poll'd *
Againſt him did rebell,
The tyme doth yet bewayle the wooes,
That Chronicles doe of tell,
To the foolyſh councell of the lewde
And younge, he did receyve;
And grave advice of aged heads,
He did reject and leave,
And then for gready thirſt of coyne,
Some ſubjectes he accuſde,
To gayne theyr goodes into his hands,
Thus he the realm abuſde.

And, in another place of the ſame book:

O Speculum mundi, quod debet in auro refundi,
Ex quo proviſum ſapiens acuit ſibi viſum,
Cum male viventes, Deus odit in orbe regentes,
Eſt qui peccator, non eſſe poteſt dominator.
Richardo teſte, finis probat hoc manifeſte,
Sic diffinita fuit regia ſors ſtabilita
Regis ut eſt vita, Chronica ſtabat ita.

Engliſh'd thus:

O myrrour for the worlde mete
Whyche ſhouldſte in golde be beete,
By whyche all wyſe men, by forſyght,
Theyr prudent wytts may whette;
Lo God dothe hate ſuch rulers as
Here viciouſly doo lyve:
And none ought rule that by theyr lyfe
Doo yll example gyne,
As this King Richard wytneſſeth well,
His ende this playne dothe ſhowe,
For God allotted him ſuch ende,
And ſent him ſo great woo,
As ſuch a lyfe deſervde: as by
The Chronicles thou mayſt knowe.

* Richard the Second having taxed all men and women of the age of fourteen, and upward, to pay four pence which cauſed the rebellion, begun by Watt Tyler and others, in 1380.

And on Henry the Fourth theſe verſes:

O noble worthy Kyng Henry the fearth,
In whom the gladde fortune is befall,
The people to govern here upon earth
God hath thee choſen in comfort of us all
The worſhip of this land which was downfall,
Now ſtant upright through grace of thy goodneſs
Which every man is hold for to bleſs.

Arms, argent on a cheveron, azure, three leopards heads, or; creſt on a chappeau turn'd up ermine, a talbot, ſerjant, proper.

Dr. Johnſon, in his Hiſtory of the Engliſh Language, ſpeaking of Gower, ſays, he is the firſt of our authors who can be ſaid to have written Engliſh, and that he may be conſidered as the father of our poetry.

30. Monument of Jane Connop, 1782.

31. Monument of Elizabeth Roberts, 1747.

32. Stairs to the Roof.

33. A door with an aſcent of ſteps to the Church Yard, which hath been raiſed more than five feet above its original level.

34. WILLIAM HARE.

This is a neat table monument of white marble, on the top is placed an urn, and the table hath this inſcription following.

Near

Near this place lies the body of Mr. William Hare, grocer, of this pariſh, who departed this life the 19th of Auguſt, 1698, in the 42d year of his age. Alſo the body of Mary his wife, who dyed December the 25th, 1714, aged 55 years. Here lyes interr'd the body of John Hare, the eldeſt ſon of the above William and Mary Hare, who departed this life the 5th of June, 1721, in the 38th year of his age.

In grateful memory of them, their ſon William erected this monument. Here lyes the body of Edward Hare, their youngeſt ſon, who died September the 25th, 1772, aged 28 years. Here lies the body of Ann Scott, wife of Thomas Scott, of London, one of the daughters of the above William and Mary Hare; ſhe dyed the 12th of September, 1723, in the 33d year of her age, much lamented by all that knew her. Here lyes the body of the above-ſaid William Hare, who cauſed this monument to be erected; he died September the 10th, 1728, aged 39 years, leaving iſſue one ſon and one daughter.

Arms, or, two bars and a chief dancette, gules. Creſt (on the hatchment) a demi-lion rampant, argent.

35. Door Maſon'd up.

36. On a pillar is carved the arms of Beaufort; by the remaining ſculpture on each ſide of the arms it appears to be done for ſtrings pendant, and platted in a true-lovers knot from a cardinal's hat placed over them.

37. JOHN SYMONS.

On a table monument of black marble, this inſcription:

Monumentum Viri Juſti.

In memory of John Symons citizen, and white-baker of London, who departed this life the 10th of Auguſt, 1625,

and was a good benefactor unto this parish, who gave to the poor 8l. per annum, for ever, to be distributed, on the feast of St. Thomas, before Christmas, and unto St. George's parish in Southwark, the sum of 10l. per annum, for ever, and unto the parish of St. Mary, Newington, in Surrey, the sum of 5l. per annum, for ever; these sums to come unto the said parishes after the decease of his father, Samuel Symons, who yet liveth in the year 1631.

His flesh interr'd, once contained a spirit,
Who by God's mercy, and his Saviour's merit,
Departed in that constant hope of trust,
To reign eternally among the just.
To live, and die well, was his whole endeavour,
And in assurance dy'd to live for ever.

Arms, bakers company; in which is omitted in the chief two anchors, or.

38. Door to the great Vault, sunk 1703.

In the year 1794, when Mr. James Ferguson was senior-warden, this vault was found, when open, to be very offensive by occasion of the number of bodies buried there, and consequently likely to be injurious to the health of persons who came there to the funerals of their friends; to remedy this evil, indefatigable pains were taken by Mr. Ferguson, who tried many ingenious experiments to introduce a proper currency of air, and a vestry was called to report the success of his expedients.—At this meeting it seemed to be the general opinion, that in future, all bodies that were to be deposited in this vault,

vault, ſhould be buried in leaden coffins; but ſome doubt ariſing as to the legality of ſuch an order of veſtry, it was agreed to take the opinion of a civilian, which was accordingly done, and a veſtry held on Monday, the 3d of February; agreeable to that opinion, an order was made that no perſon ſhould in future be buried in the great vault without being put in a leaden coffin.

39. Door made in 1676.

Having now taken a view of the different monuments within this venerable pile, endeavouring as far as we have been enabled to correct the errors of former compilers, we ſhall follow our predeceſſors by a catalogue of names of perſons buried in the church, who have no monuments to diſtinguiſh them.

Robert Lillard or *Hilliarde*, Eſq; *Margaret* daughter to the Lady *Audley* wife of Sir *Thomas Audley*, * *Margaret* wife of *William Grevel*, Eſq; and one of the heirs of *William Sperſshutt*, Eſq; *William Grevel*, Eſq; Dame *Katherine*, wife to *John Stoke*, Alderman; *Robert Marſin*, Eſq; *William Vandall*, Eſq; Lord *Oſpray Farrar*,

* Was Lord Chancellor to King *Henry* 8th and died 1544.

Farrar, Sir *George Brewes*, Kt. *John Brown*, Lady *Brandon*, wife of Sir *Thomas Brandon*, * *William* l ord *Scales*, † *William* Earl *Warren*, ‡ Dame *Maud*, wife to Sir *Peter Lewknor*, Dame *Margaret Elrington*, one of the heirs of Sir *Thomas Elrington*. *John Bowden*, Eſq; *Robert* St. *Magill*, *John Sandhurſt*, *John Sturten*, Eſq; Mr. *Robert Rouſe*. Theſe from Stow's Survey. Edition 1598.

Robert Buckland, Glover, of whom ſee the verſes p. 98. *William Wickham*, biſhop of *Lincoln* 1584, tranſlated to *Wincheſter* 1595, died *June* 11, in the ſame year, and was buried under a grave ſtone near the Communion Table, § and *Thomas Tong*, ‖ Clarencieux King at Arms.

Here were (in 1708) the picture of Queen ¶ Elizabeth's monument, with theſe verſes.

St. *Peters* Church at *Weſtminſter*
Her ſacred Body doth interr,

Her

* He lived in the firſt year of the reign of *Henry* VIII. † lived in the reign of *Richard* II. ‡ There were three earls of this name and title, firſt in 1067. Second in 1089, and third in 1135. § This is not the founder of New College in Oxford, whoſe proper name was William Long, a native of *Wickham* in *Hampſhire*, from whence he obtained the name of *William* of *Wickham*. He was biſhop of *Wincheſter* from 1365 to 1405. ‖ He was firſt *Richmond*, then *Norroy*, Herald in *Edward* IV. and laſtly Clarencieux king at arms in the reign of *Henry* VII. ¶ In Allhallows London-wall, St. Olave's Old Jewry, and St. Thomas's Southwark, are the pictures of this queen's monument.

Her glorious ſoul with angels ſings,
Her deeds live patterns here for kings,
Her love in every heart, hath room,
This only ſhadows out her tomb.

In this church (we are told by Mr. Aubrey in his antiquities of the county of Surrey) was interred without any memorial, that eminent dramatic poet Mr. John Fletcher, ſon to biſhop Fletcher of London, who died of the plague the 19th of Auguſt, 1625. "When (ſays Mr. Aubrey) I ſearched the regiſter of this parish in 1670 for his obit, for the uſe of Mr. Anthony a'Wood, the pariſh clerk, aged above 80, told me that he was his taylor, and that Mr. Fletcher ſtaying for a ſuit of cloaths before he retired into the country, death ſtopped his journey, and laid him low here: I have heard John Earles, biſhop of Saliſbury, ſay, that Mr. Francis Beaumont's chief buſineſs was to lop Mr. Fletcher's luxuriant fancy and flowing wit; and the celebrated Waller ſpeaks the higheſt encomium of him in the following four admirable lines.

I never yet the tragic ſcene aſſay'd,
Deterr'd by thy inimitable Maid;
And when I ſtriv'd to reach the comic ſtyle,
Thy Scornful Lady ſeem'd to mock my toil.

Of this gentleman, much more may be ſeen in the preface to his and Mr. Beaumont's Works,

Works, publiſhed in ſeven volumes in 8vo. at London in 1711, and in *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, and among the lives of the dramatic poets; taken from the two former books, and publiſhed at London 1719, 8vo."

To theſe we muſt add ſomething of one of our own time who became popular from his particularities, of whom we could inſert biographical ſketches that would ſerve to perpetuate his memory, but ſo little did his public character deſerve reſpect, that we hope for the honour of human nature, he had private virtues which were too ſecret for diſcovery by any mortal faculty. On the ſouth ſide then of this church are depoſited, the remains of James Taylor, who died on the ſecond of March, 1792, reputed to be poſſeſſed of funded property to the amount of 100,000*l*. He lived for a number of years in a ſmall houſe in Queen-ſtreet, very meanly furniſhed; he entertained no company, and kept only one female ſervant; he uſually walked about very poorly clad, and his proviſions were ſuch ſcraps as are purchaſed by thoſe whom neceſſity compels to live on the refuſe of others; he retired to bed by day light to ſpare the expence of coals and candle. His chief walk was to the Bank of England, from whence

whence, in wet weather, he would watch an opportunity, and beg a ſeat in the hackney-coach of ſome perſon going his way, but was never known to be at the expence of a coach for his own convenience. It is ſaid he did ſome generous acts towards the ſettlement of poor relations, and heaven forbid we ſhould attempt to abridge him of any morſel of generoſity that an unguarded moment might have betrayed him into. A penurious diſpoſition had, it ſeems, taught him firſt to ſave, and his narrow mode of living ſoon taught him the art of accumulating, till he became at length poſſeſſed of that conſiderable ſum, which a ſmall and improved principal will, in ſo long a term of years, produce. We cannot cloſe this article without tranſmitting to poſterity the farce of funeral honours on a man of this deſcription; at beſt, ſuch ſolemnities are in ſome inſtances exceptionable. The remembrance of worth and merit will excite the tributary tear, without the aid of funeral pomp; but when the wretched miſer, who long had pined amidſt plenty, dropt into the grave, it was cruel to inſult his memory with loud peals of laughter at the ſhew of grandeur, which his heart would have abhorred. It is very well known at this day, and, without the aid of a biographer, is not very likely to be ſoon forgot, that nearly oppoſite to old Taylor

there lived a carpenter and undertaker, a whimſical wag, attentive enough, however, to the point of buſineſs; him it was that conducted the funeral honours, and here we record faithfully when we aſſert, that he buried timber enough in the grave to have made a funeral pile: the bones of ſeveral of the old man's relations, that had long been at reſt, were diſturbed, and redepoſited in new coffins. The grave was completely lined with ſtrong planks. The old man was placed in a coffin of a coſtly nature, and covered with black velvet; and thus taken to the grave in a hearſe drawn by ſix horſes, richly capariſoned in funeral velvets and feathers. A more tumultuous funeral was perhaps never known, and probably it will not gain credit in future times, that a congregation ſo immenſe, and a proceſſion ſo grave and coſtly, produced not one ſingle tear. The following lines made their appearance about an hour after the funeral, which we take permiſſion to inſert, under ſhelter of a former apology for trifles.

On ſeeing Mr. TAYLOR's *Funeral.*

Why he who living grudg'd his daily bread,
So deck with coſtly ornaments now dead?
Who lock'd his pelf from ev'ry HUNGRY child,
To laviſh it when dead on HUNGRY ——— ?

Or

Or why with velvet clothe a meagre elf,
Who living, had no heart to clothe himſelf?—
Thus fools graſp wealth, and when within their grave,
'Tis ſquander'd, and they're laugh'd at by a KNAVE!!!

By an act of parliament, of the thirty-ſecond year of king Henry the Eighth, 1540, for uniting the two pariſhes of Saint Margaret and Saint Mary Magdalen, the churchwardens, elected by the pariſh, were conſtituted a body corporate, and to whom was granted lands and tenements belonging to the diſſolved fraternity of brothers and ſiſters in Saint Margaret, and other hereditaments belonging to the churchwardens of Saint Margaret; and the church of the monaſtery of Saint Mary Overy made the pariſh church, and called by the name of Saint Saviour (which is a rectory, in the gift of the inhabitants);* concerning the ſtate of which, king James the Firſt, by letters patent, bearing date the 12th of April, in the ninth year of his reign, granted the rectory and parſonage impropriate thereof to certain perſons, and their heirs, in truſt for the wardens of the pariſh church and their ſucceſſors: but afterwards, in the reign of king Charles the Second, the pariſh obtained an act of parliament for the better eſtabliſhing

* Some doubts exiſt about the right of the wardens in the diſpoſition of the office of chaplain, of which we ſhall take occaſion to ſpeak in its proper place; but as this is the church account, we here ſtate it as it is delivered to us.

eſtabliſhing and conſtituting the affairs of their church and pariſh, by which the pariſhioners of Saint Saviour's were exonerated from tithes; and to aſſemble yearly in the veſtry-room upon every Tueſday or Wedneſday in Eaſter week, or within fifteen days afterwards, and make an equal pound rate upon all the poſſeſſors and occupiers of all houſes, lands, and tenements, erected or to be erected in the ſame pariſh, to be paid quarterly by even portions, upon demand made thereof by the ſaid wardens, or perſon appointed under their hands and ſeals to collect the ſame; and in caſe of refuſal or neglect to pay the ſame, to be levied by diſtreſs; and for want of diſtreſs, by impriſonment. And the ſaid wardens ſhall, by even quarterly payments, pay yearly unto each of the two chaplains the yearly ſum of one hundred pounds, unto the ſchoolmaſter of the grammar-ſchool twenty pounds, and to the uſher ten pounds; and the reſidue to be applied to the repairs of the church, and other matters concerning the adminiſtration of church affairs, in ſuch manner as the ſame wardens ſhall ſeem meet.

The churchwardens of this pariſh are ſix in number, and are a body corporate, as before is ſtated, and now diſtinguiſhed and called in the veſtry books by the names of—

The

The warden of the great account.
The warden of the general poor.
The warden of the college.
The warden of the bells.
The warden of Newcommen's gift.
The warden of Young, Spratt, and Jackſon's gifts.

The firſt of theſe has chiefly the care of the affairs of the church, and to whom the revenues and profits thereof is paid. And to each of the other wardens is allotted a particular department of office, for the care and diſcharge of thoſe charities which the numerous benefactors have liberally beſtowed; and what theſe are, the following ſtatement, made and returned to parliament in the year 1786, purſuant to an act in that behalf paſſed, will ſhew.

	£.	s.	d.
William Chambers — in the year 1540, by will to buy coals, a rent charge on buildings in Maidſtone Place, in poſſeſſion of the executors of Wm. Harris or Edward Ruſſel, Eſq. —— ——	2	10	0
Hugh Browker — in the year 1606, by will, one moiety to the grammar-ſchool, and the other to the general poor, payable out of a meſſuage in Red Lion-Street, Borough, Southwark —— ——	8	0	0
James Taylor — in the year 1607, by will, to the general poor, payable out of tenements in the Ship Inn, Borough of Southwark	4	0	0
John Palin — in the year 1607, gave to the general poor 20*l.* for an annuity of —	2	0	0

Mr.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Scragg — in the year 1607, gave to the poor an annuity, payable by the leather seller's company —— ——	0	6	8
Richard Humble, and *Peter Humble*, his son — in 1617, by will, ratified by deed, gave to the general poor, and for cleaning the tomb of the said Richard Humble, a rent charge on messuages near Crown-court, St. Saviour, Southwark, vested in William Clark, and others ——	5	8	0
Elizabeth Pagett — in the year 1618, gave and paid, by Thomas Emerson, her son, to four poor women, 3*d.* a week each, 50*l.* for an annuity of —— ——	2	10	0
Thomas Emerson — in the year 1620, by deed, gave to two poor men 1*s.* a week each, but now given six men, at 3*s.* per week, charged on a garden plot in Maid-lane, now built upon, and was formerly let at 5*l.* 4*s.* now —— ——	50	0	0
Edward Hewlett — in the year 1622, by deed, gave to the poor in general a rent charge on a messuage or tenement, called the Swan with two Necks, and another messuage adjoining thereto, in St. Saviour's, Southwark —— ——	20	0	0
Jonathan Barford, Esq. — in the year 1672, by will, to buy coals for the poor, gave 50*l.* for an annuity of —— ——	3	0	0
John Bingham — in the year 1624, by will, gave to the poor, land and house, called Lamp Acre, St. George's Fields, now let at 30*l.* yearly, but 29*l.* thereof is paid to the churchwardens of St. Martin's in the Fields —— —— ——	1	0	0
Thomas Emerson, in the year 1620, and *John Bingham*, *Esq.* in the year 1624, gave to the poor an annuity yearly for ever, payable out of the Dagger tenements, St. Saviour's, 100*l.* for an annuity	10	10	0
John Symonds — in the year 1625, by will, gave to the poor on St. Thomas's Day, issuing out of a farm at Sheere, in Surrey	8	0	0

John

	£.	s.	d.
John Mayhew — in the year 1625, gave to the poor, paid by the churchwardens of St. Sepulchre's —— ——	1	0	0
Henry Smith, Esq. — in the year 1628, by two ſeveral deeds, ratified by will and act of parliament, gave to the poor, for cloathing poor men and women, payable out of an eſtate at Becks Hill, in Suſſex, veſted in truſtees —— ——	28	0	0
Robert Buckland — in the year 1647, by deed, gave to the poor in general a meſſuage or tenement at Dartford, in Kent, 20*l.* yearly, 2*l.* of which is payable to the churchwardens for their trouble	18	0	0
Ditto — in the year 1639, by deed, gave to ten poor men 10*s.* each, on Chriſtmas day, 100*l.* for an annuity —— ——	5	0	0
Ditto — in the year 1628, by deed, gave to eight penſioners 9*d.* ½ per week each, payable out of Marden farm, at Haresfield, in Kent —— —— ——	16	0	8
Thomas Marſhall — in the year 1630, gave, to clothe ſix poor women, 100*l.* for an annuity —— —— ——	6	0	0
Elizabeth Marſhall — in the year 1630, gave, to clothe ſix poor boys, 100*l.* for an annuity —— —— ——	6	0	0
King Charles I. — in the year 1630, gave to the poor, for coals, 100*l.* for an annuity	6	0	0
Suſannah Soames — in the year 1632, gave to the poor 30*l.* for an annuity — ——	1	10	0
Mark Houſe — in the year 1638, gave to the poor money to purchaſe land, of the yearly value of 18*l.* of which the following, a farm at Sydenham, in Kent, 360*l.*	25	0	0
Ditto — in the ſame year, gave to twelve poor people, on St. Thomas's Day, payable out of lands at Stratford, in Eſſex, belonging to and veſted in the embroiderers company of London ——	2	0	0
John Hayman — in the year 1646, by will, gave to the poor, to buy coals and other purpoſes, two meſſuages at Barnet, in Middleſex, at 11*l.* a year, out of which 9*l.*			

is

	£.	s.	d.
is paid to merchant taylors company and others —— ——	8	0	0
John Hayman — in the ſame year, by will, to buy coals for the poor, 50*l.* for an annuity	2	0	0
Sir John Fenner, knt. — in the year 1692, by will, gave to the poor and ſick, to buy Bibles, a tenth part of a farm at Ipſwich, in Suffolk—truſtees, the churchwardens of ten pariſhes —— —— ——	13	18	0
Ditto — in the ſame year, by will, gave, to buy coals for the poor, 50*l.* for an annuity	2	0	0
Ralph Hanſome — in the year 1653, by will, gave to the poor, veſted in the ironmongers company —— —— ——	5	0	0
Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter — in the year 1671, gave to the poor, to buy coals yearly, 100*l.* for an annuity —— ——	5	0	0
Ralph Carter — in the year 1615, by will, gave to five poor perſons, not penſioners, on Good Friday, 20*s.* a-piece yearly, out of lands at Marlborough, in Wilts ——	5	0	0
Richard Middleton — in the year 1677, by will, gave to poor widows and fatherleſs chil-children 100*l.* for an annuity ——	6	0	0
Suſannah Scott — in the year 1677, gave to the poor, to buy bread, 100*l.* for an annuity	5	0	0
Dorothy Appleby — in the year 1681, founded a free Engliſh ſchool, and paying the maſter, charged on ſeveral tenements in Fiſhmongers-alley, St. Saviour's, Southwark, veſted in Meſſrs. Hooke and Chitty —— —— ——	20	0	0
Ditto — in the ſame year, gave to releaſe poor priſoners for debt, charged on ſaid tenements, veſted in the ſame ——	20	0	0
Ditto — in the year 1692, gave to the college in St. Saviour's, for coals, charged on ſaid tenements, and veſted in the ſame	3	0	0
Barnard Hyde — in the year 1689, gave to eighteen poor widows and maids, once in every ten years, payable by the ſalters company, 4*l.* 10*s.* —— ——	0	9	0
Stephen Littlebaker — in the year 1689, gave to			

the

	£.	s.	d.
the poor yearly, veſted in the tallow-chandlers company —— ——	2	8	0
A Gentleman unknown — in the year 1690, gave to the poor, to be diſtributed in January yearly, 100*l.* for an annuity ——	5	0	0
Grace Loveday — in the year 1690, gave to the poor, to buy bread on St. John's Day, yearly, 50*l.* for an annuity ——	2	10	0
John Banks — in the year 1716, by will, gave to ten poor people of this pariſh 25*l.* per annum, after the redemption of a certain mortgage for 10,000*l.* which is not yet diſcharged, out of his eſtate in Weſtminſter, veſted in the haberdaſhers company.			
William Maſon — in the year 1723, gave, by will, to the poor 400*l.* for an annuity, veſted in the churchwardens and overſeers, one moiety each —— ——	16	0	0
Lady Mathews — in the year 1730, by will, gave to the poor to buy bread per ann. a rent charge out of her eſtate in the Park, Southwark, veſted in her executors or truſtees —— —— ——	5	0	0
Mary Reading — in the year 1755, by will, gave to build two houſes for two poor perſons, and which have ſince been built and inhabited, 50*l.*			
John Speery, in the year 1761, by will, gave 60*l.* and *Ephraim Alleh*, in the year 1778, gave 50*l.* to buy bread for the poor, to be given away on Chriſtmas-Day — in the three per cent. conſols, in the name of the church-wardens —— ——	4	4	8
Edward Speeke — in the year 1766, by will, gave to poor houſekeepers, not receiving pariſh alms, 412*l.* 18*s.* — in the three per cent. conſols, Bank annuities, in the name of the accountant general of the court of Chancery —— ——	12	7	8
Jane Gatland — in the year 1752, by will, gave to five poor widows, half yearly, 600*l.* Bank ſtock, ſtanding in the name of the wardens —— —— ——	36	5	10

	£.	s.	d.
Jane Gatland — in the year 1752, by will, gave to two other widows, after the death of certain nominees, 200*l.* East India ſtock, which have ſince taken place ——	16	0	0
Thomas Cure — in the year 1584, by letters patent, founded a college for ſixteen poor men and women, ſeveral meſſuages in St. Saviour's, then of the value of 69*l.* a year, for ſixteen poor perſons, 20*d.* a week each, but now, by increaſe of rents and other benefactions, amounts to 3*s.* 6*d.* each perſon —— ——	242	4	8
Edward Hewlett — in the year 1622, by deed, gave to the college poor the remainder of a meſſuage, called the Swan with two Necks, and Dagger Tenements ——	60	0	0
Ann Auſtin — in the year 1624, by feofment, gave to the poor, and for repairs of the church, two houſes in St. Saviour's church-yard —— ——	24	0	0
Henry Jackſon — in the year 1660, by will, gave, to build two houſes for two poor people, and towards their maintenance, a rent charge upon a houſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, paid by Mr. Page ——	10	0	0
Henry Young — in the year 1690, by will, gave, to build two alms-houſes for two poor people, 1*s.* each weekly, and which has been built, payable out of a meſſuage, No. 223, St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, veſted in Mr. Hearne, the repreſentative of Young, 60*l.* ——	5	4	0
Henry Spratt — in the year 1708, by will, gave, to build two alms-houſes for two poor people of the Clink Liberty, payable out of houſes in Tichborne-court, St. Andrew's, Holborn, in the county of Middleſex —— ——	10	0	0
Elizabeth Newcomen — in the year 1674, by will, gave, to clothe twenty poor women, and for cloathing, teaching, and binding out poor children, ſeveral meſſuages in Snow's Fields and Borough High-ſtreet, in the county of Surrey ——	142	2	6

John

	£.	s.	d.
John Collett, Eſq.—May 9, 1711, by will, gave, for cloathing, teaching, and binding poor children apprentices, ſeveral meſſuages in Three Crane-yard, in the Borough High-ſtreet, veſted in truſtees	115	9	0
Edward Alleyn—in the year 1620, by letters patent, founded Dulwich college, two of the poor brethren, one of the poor ſiſters, and three of the poor ſcholars out of this pariſh, and ten alms-houſes or rooms for the reception of five poor men and five poor women, from whence they are to be taken into the college at Dulwich, as vacancies happen; and ordained, that out of the revenues of the lands which he gave to the college, there ſhould be given to the ſaid poor men and women 6*d.* a week each, amounting to 13*l.* and gowns once in two years.—But neither of theſe has been received for many years, owing, as it is ſaid, to an inſufficiency in the fund.			
N. B. To ſecure the pecuniary benefactions, have purchaſed out of mortmain, 13 Charles II. lands and tenements of the yearly value of 100*l.* and upwards.			
There are ſeveral other pecuniary benefactions, which ſeem only to have been temporary, and all expired.			
Daniel Newman—in the year 1607, gave, to buy coals, 10*l.* for an annuity ——	1	0	0
Mr. Wright—in the year 1631, gave, to buy coals, 20*l.* for an annuity ——	1	0	0
Grace Richardſon, and *The City of London*, in the year 1631, gave, for a ſtock to buy coals, 40*l.* for an annuity —— ——	2	8	0
Stephen Scudamore—in the year 1584, by will, gave, to buy faggots, an annuity, veſted in the vintners company ——	1	0	0
George Cure—gave, to buy bread, tenements in Chequer-alley, veſted in the governors of the free grammar-ſchool ——	2	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Chamber of London — To the poor, his majeſty's annual bounty, and parochial collections, about —— —— ——	26	0	0

WARDEN OF THE GREAT ACCOUNT:

Eſtate and Revenues thereof, which ſeem to be the Lands, Tenements, and other Hereditaments, belonging to the diſſolved Fraternity in St. Margaret's, and for ſecuring pecuniary Benefactions.

	£.	s.	d.
Executors of *William Coſſin, Eſq.* pay yearly, by quarterly payments, for the meſſuages and appurtenances, (late Malynes) which they occupy and hold of this pariſh, under a leaſe, bearing date the 25th day of March, 1776, for the term of ſixty-one years, clear of taxes, and expires Lady-Day, 1837 —— ——	54	0	0
Edward Stone pays yearly, by quarterly payments, for certain meſſuages, occupied by Foſter Greenwell, Francis Maſon, and Widow Wilſon, in Compter-ſtreet, and which he holds by leaſe, bearing date the 29th day of September, the term of forty-one years, clear of taxes, for and expires Michaelmas 1804 ——	40	0	0
Elizabeth Pinfold (late Richard Somerſell) of Paradiſe-row, Lambeth, pays yearly, by quarterly payments, for certain meſſuages, ſituate in and adjoining to College Chapel, in Park-ſtreet, in the pariſh of St. Saviour's, which ſhe held by a leaſe, granted to Mr. Summerſell, which expires the 29th day of September, 1804	30	0	0
Benjamin Waple pays yearly, by quarterly payments, for tenements on Bankſide, by leaſe, bearing date the day of for the term of years, clear of taxes	9	0	0
John Smith pays yearly, by quarterly payments, for a tenement which he occupies at Bankend, by leaſe, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1782, for the term of 21¾ years, clear of taxes. —Expires Lady-Day, 1804 —— ——	20	0	0

Richard

	£.	s.	d.
Richard Smith pays yearly, by quarterly payments, for certain tenements, which he holds by two leaſes, granted to his mother, Mrs. Rachel Smith, for a term of 36 and 41 years, clear of taxes, 20*l.* and 12*l.* both of which expire Lady-Day, 1804 —— ——	32	0	0
Executors of Henry Thrale, Eſq. pay yearly, by quarterly payments, for the water-works on Bankſide, which they hold by leaſe, granted to Mr. Thrale the 25th day of March, 1763, for the term of 61 years, clear of taxes.—Expires Lady-Day, 1824 —— ——	22	10	0
Chamberlayne Goodwin, late Jeremiah Crutchley, Eſq. pays yearly, by quarterly payments, for a piece of ground at the front of the dwelling-houſe, where ſtables and coach-houſe is held by leaſe, bearing date the 25th day of March, 1765, for the term of 41 years, clear of taxes, and expires Lady-Day, 1806 ——	3	0	0
Richard Dowling pays yearly, for the farm he occupies at Shere, in Surrey, (called Purſer's Farm) by a leaſe, commencing the 29th of September, 1775, for the term of 21 years, and expires at Michaelmas 1796, clear of taxes	36	0	0
Ambroſe Auſtin, (late Thomas Auſtin) pays yearly for Heresfield Farm, at Mardon, near Maidſtone, in Kent, which he holds by leaſe, which commences the 29th day of September, 1775, for the term of 21 years, clear of taxes.—Expires Michaelmas 1796 —— ——	70	0	0
N. B. The pariſh holds this farm of the dean and chapter of Rocheſter, upon leaſe, granted for the term of 21 years, removeable every ſeven years, by paying a fine of and an annual rent of 7*l.* 4*s.* The laſt leaſe expires the 24th day of June, 1792.			
John Taylor, Eſq. pays yearly, for the back part of the late Bull's Head Tavern, now occupied by Mr. Joſhua Lockwood, commences Lady-Day, 1735, clear of taxes. Term of years, 61. Expires 1796 —— ——	11	0	0
Watſon Piddington pays yearly, for a houſe, No. 1, in St. Saviour's Church-yard ——	12	0	0
George Smith, ditto, No. 2, clear of taxes	12	0	0

Charles

	£.	s.	d.
Charles Gilbert pays yearly, by quarterly payments, for the houſe and ground in St. George's Fields, by leaſe from this pariſh, which expires the 25th of March, 1793, 30*l.* But this being the gift of Mr. Bingham, the whole rent, except 1*l.* is paid to the churchwardens of St. Martin's in the Fields, ſo that the pariſh can never be benefited more than ——	1	0	0

BANK STOCK.

Jane Gatland, by her will, bearing date the 12th day of November, 1752, left to the miniſter, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor of this pariſh, 500*l.* Bank Stock, which now is advanced to 604*l.* and ſtands in that ſtock, "The church-wardens of St. Saviour's." The intereſt or dividends thereof to be paid twice in every year to and amongſt five poor widows of this pariſh, who have been but once married, and are 45 years of age and upwards, and are of the communion of the church of England. Annual produce thereof ——	42	6	6

EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Jane Gatland, by her ſaid will, left 200*l.* Eaſt-India Stock, for two like widows, which annually produces —— ——	16	0	0

N. B. The dividends on the firſt of theſe ſtocks is to be received by a letter of attorney, under the common ſeal of this pariſh, which the Bank will ſupply; but the Eaſt-India Stock will, for ſome time at leaſt, be attended with more trouble, as the ſame ſtands in the following manner, the ſurvivors of which muſt always execute ſuch letter of attorney, to wit.

Rev. John Smith, and William Day, chaplains.—Churchwardens for the time being, John Johnſon, Henry Carpenter, James Slade, John Perkins, Joſeph Saunders, John Law, William Swaine, and Robert Nicholſon, overſeers of the poor; ſo that when any of theſe gentlemen die, it muſt be notified in the

books

	£.	s.	d.
books of the office at the India Houſe, but not filled up, ſo that the ſame will ultimately ſtand in the names of the churchwardens only, who being a body corporate, can, under the common ſeal, do every neceſſary act.			
The Truſtees of St. Saviour's Workhouſe pay yearly for the Park Burying-ground	0	12	0
Alſo for the intereſt on 300*l.* for which there are three bonds in the veſtry drawer ——	13	10	0
The warden of the general poor pays yearly for Mark Houſe's gift —— ——	2	0	0

Three per Cent. conſolidated Bank Annuities.

The gift of John Speary ——	63	13	2	4	4	8
The gift of Ephraim Allen ——	77	14	0			

This ſtands, "Churchwardens of St. Saviour's, and the dividends to be received by the attorney under the common ſeal."

Edward Speek, by his will, left the reſidue of his eſtate, and the ſum recovered in Chancery, was 412*l.* 18*s.* which now ſtands in the 3 per cent. in the name of the accomptant general, and annually produces —— ——	12	7	8

To receive the dividends on this, the lawful attorney muſt apply to the accomptant general's office in Chancery-lane for a warrant, which paſſes through ſeveral examinations in that office, and then to the Bank.—Name of the caſe is, Sells and Jenkins ſtands churchwardens of St. Saviour's.

Church rate —— —— ——			
Church dues —— —— ——			
Pariſh dues and fines —— ——			

WARDEN OF THE GENERAL POOR.

Lillie Aynſcomb, Eſq. pays yearly the gift of Hugh Brooker, Eſq. from tenements in Red Lion-Street, Southwark, occupied by Mr. Bell, and others there —— —— ——	8	0	0
Executors of *Mr. Harris*, pay yearly out of tenements in Bell-yard, now taken into the diſ-			

tilhouſe

	£.	s.	d.
tilhouſe of the late Edward Ruſſel, Eſq. and Co. gift of Mr. Chambers, north corner of the eaſt end of Maidſtone-buildings, late Bell-Inn or Yard —— ——	2	10	0
James Taylor, his gift, payable from tenements in the Ship Inn, purchaſed by Mr. Kurkham, annuity —— —— ——	4	0	0
N. B. Landlord of the Inn pays this.			
Company of Vintners pay yearly ——	1	0	0
The Governors of the Free Grammar-ſchool pay yearly, out of a tenement in Chequer-alley, the gift of Mr. Thomas Cure ——	2	0	0
The Wardens of St. Sepulchre's, London, pay yearly the gift of Mr. Mahew —— ——	1	0	0
The Executors of Mr. Edward Clark, by yearly payments for the garden plot in Maid-lane, given by Mr. Emmerſon, and for a tenement built on the ſame plot, with 50*l.* given by Mr. Marſhall, now a brewhouſe, occupied by Mr. Edward Clark —— —— ——	50	0	0
The Leather Sellers Company, London, pays Mr. Scragg's annuity —— ——	0	6	8
To be received yearly an annuity, given by Peter Humble, Eſq. in and from certain tenements on the north ſide of the paſſage leading from the Borough High-ſtreet into Three Crown-court, occupied by Mr. William Clarke, confectioner, and next door —— ——	5	4	0
Of Peter Humble, Eſq. for the ſexton's cleaning of his tomb, from the ſame premiſes ——	0	4	0
Of Mr. John Wooding, for the farm at Dartford, given by Mr. Robert Buckland, now upon leaſe, which expires the 25th day of March, 1796 —— —— ——	26	0	0
The Ironmongers Company, yearly, one annuity, given by Mr. Ralph Hanſome ——	5	0	0
Out of the farm at Ipſwich, Suffolk, according to the laſt ſettlement made by the truſtees of ten out pariſhes, one ſhare of Sir John Fenner's gift. A new leaſe granted of this ——	13	18	0
Of the Embroiderers Company, the gift of Mark Houſe —— —— ——	2	0	0
Of the Tallow Chandlers Company, yearly, the gift of Mr. Stephen Littlebaker ——	2	8	0

Of

	£.	s.	d.
Of Mr. Henry Batley, for the farm at Sydenham, the gift of Mr. Mark Houſe.—Now upon leaſe, which will expire the 29th day of September, 1801, and in the tenure of John Cator, Eſq. —— —— ——	25	0	0
Of the Salters Company, the gift of Barnard Hyde, Eſq. 4*l.* 10*s.* this is but once in ten years—the laſt payment was received by Mr. Hemming, in the year 1778.			
Dame Elizabeth Matthew, by will, gave to her nephew, Edward Newton, certain meſſuages, lands, and tenter-grounds, (formerly Mr. Bliſs's) in the Park, in truſt, to pay 5*l.* a year to the churchwardens of St. Saviour's, to be laid out in buying bread, to be given to the poor every Sunday —— ——	5	0	0
The Lord Dorſet pays yearly, out of lands in Suſſex, ſettled by act of parliament, the gift of Henry Smith, Eſq. and ſettled with the pariſhes of St. Olave, St. George, Bermondſey, and Clapham, upon Mr. Smith's eſtate, at Bexhill, in Suſſex —— ——	28	0	0
N. B. This is paid by Mr. Bray.			
Of Mr. James Tootle, the gift of Mr. Hayman, his two houſes at Barnet, upon leaſe to Mr. Tootle, which expires the 24th day of June, 1793	11	0	0
Of the Corporation of Marlborough, the gift of Mr. Ralph Carter, leaſed to Joſeph Gilmore there, which will expire March 25, 1829 ——	5	0	0
Of Mr. John Hook, and Elizabeth Chitty, yearly, the gift of Mr. Appleby, paid from the victualling houſe, known by the Black Horſe and Crown, at the ſouth corner of the eaſt end of Fiſhmongers-alley, and other their meſſuages in the ſame alley ——	20	0	0
The College Warden pays yearly for the Dagger Tenement, purchaſed with the 50*l.* given by Mr. Emmerſon, and 50*l.* given by Mr. Bingham —— —— ——	10	10	0
Of the College Warden, Mr. Hewlett's annuity, from the Swan with two Necks, now Poſt Hunt Dickinſon, and court adjoining	20	0	0
The Warden of the Great Account pays the intereſt of 10*l.* given by Mr. Daniel Newman	1	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
The ſame Warden, out of Purſer's Farm rent, Mr. Simmonds's gift of 8*l.* per ann.	8	0	0
Ditto, for the intereſt of two thirds of two ſeveral fifty pounds, given by Sir John Fenner to buy coals	4	0	0
Ditto, for the product of 20*l.* given by Mr. John Palyn	2	0	0
Ditto, the intereſt of 50*l.* given by Mrs. Grace Loveday	2	10	0
Ditto, for the rent of Purſer's Farm, for the product of 30*l.* given by Mrs. Suſannah Somes	1	10	0
Ditto, the intereſt of 200*l.* the gift of Mr. William Maſon	8	0	0
Ditto, yearly, the gift of Mr. Bingham —	1	0	9
Ditto, the intereſt of 100*l.* given by the king	6	0	0
Ditto, the intereſt of 20*l.* given by Mr. Knight	1	0	0
Ditto, yearly, for the payment of Mr. Buckland's penſions	16	0	8
Ditto, yearly, for the payment of Mr. Buckland's ten men, 10*s.* each	5	0	0
Ditto, for the intereſt of 100*l.* given by Mr. Richard Middleton	6	0	0
Ditto, the product of 20*l.* given by Mrs. Grace Richardſon, and 20*l.* given by the city —	2	8	0
Ditto, the gift of Mr. Thomas Marſhall —	6	0	0
Ditto, the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Marſhall —	6	0	0
Ditto, the intereſt of 50*l.* given by Jonathan Barford, Eſq.	3	0	0
Ditto, Mrs. Suſannah Scott's gifts, to buy bread for the poor, between Michaelmas and Lady-Day	5	0	0
Of the Overſeers of the Poor, the intereſt of 200*l.* given by Mr. William Maſon	8	0	0

Mr. John Banks, by his will, dated 21ſt day of March, 1786, bequeathed to the poor of this pariſh 25*l.* annually, after the rents and profits of his eſtates had diſcharged a debt of 10.000*l.*

N. B. There has not been any of this yet received.

WARDEN OF THE COLLEGE.

Mr. William Couſens pays yearly for tenements at Harrow-corner, late Mr. Lapley's, called

now

	£.	s.	d.
now Rents, let upon a leaſe to Charles Blackmore, which expires Lady-Day, 1804 —	15	0	0
N. B. Mr. Couſins lives at the Adam and Eve, at Peckham.			
Of Mr. Charles Roborough, for houſes in Bull's-rents, let upon leaſe, which will expire Lady-Day, 1798, now held by Mr. John Curlin, houſes, in the ſtreet from Red Lion-yard to the end of Park-ſtreet — —	48	0	0
Of Mr. Abraham Butler, yearly, for a tenement in Chequer-alley, given by Mr. Cure, to buy bread for the college poor — —	3	9	8
The Executors of Mr. John Davenport pay yearly, for tenements in Black Swan alley, now Meſſrs. Polhill — —	14	0	0
Meſſrs. Poſt and Hunt pay for a tenement in the Borough High-ſtreet. Leaſe expires Michaelmas, 1798 — —	50	0	0
Mr. Edward Dickinſon, late Sarah Clark, for a tenement, formerly called the Swan with two Necks, Daggers, &c. Leaſe expires Midſummer, 1807 — —	32	0	0
Mr. John Gingele, out of the tenements in or near Fiſhmongers-Alley, Mr. Appleby's gift of 3*l.* per ann. to buy coals for the college poor, to be given on the 12th of Auguſt yearly — —	3	0	0
Mr. —— —— pays yearly for a tenement in the Church-yard — —	13	0	0
—— —— pays yearly for a tenement in the Church-yard — —	16	0	0
Mr. James Shears pays for another tenement in the ſame place — —	12	0	0
Mrs. Martha Owen pays for another tenement in the ſame yard — —	15	0	0
Mr. —— —— pays for another tenement in the ſame yard — —	12	0	0
Mr. Calar pays for a tenement in the ſame yard	14	0	0
Mr. David Millar pays for another tenement in the ſame yard — —	16	0	0
Mr. Richard Pitman, pays yearly for a tenement near Harrow-corner, Park-ſtreet, and ſeveral ſmall tenements behind the ſame, which he			

	£.	s.	d.
holds by leaſe, which will expire the 24th of June, 1807 —— ——	22	15	0
Mr. George Scott, at the Yorkſhire Grey, in Park-ſtreet, pays yearly for another tenement, taxes allowed —— ——	15	15	0
George Smith, at the Yorkſhire Grey, in Park-ſtreet, pays for that and another tenement, late Wiltſhire's, clear of taxes, both held upon leaſe, which expires Michaelmas, 1809 —	5	0	0
Mr. George Woodward pays yearly for another tenement, in Park-ſtreet ——	9	0	0
Mr. —— —— pays yearly for another tenement in Park-ſtreet — ——	10	0	0
Alſo the intereſt of 350*l.* four per cent. Bank Annuities, which ſtands in the names of James Bulcock, John Good, and William Pearſon.			

WARDEN OF MRS. NEWCOMMEN's GIFT.

Of Mrs. Sone, widow, in Snow's Fields, by yearly payments, for premiſes leaſed to her as follows, to wit, One leaſe, which expires Lady-Day, 1807, at —— ——	58	0	0
Another leaſe of premiſes, which commenced Lady-Day, 1767, for 61 years, to pay for the firſt 40 years a pepper corn, and the laſt 21 years, which will commence Lady-Day, 1807, to pay the yearly rent of 10*l.*			
Of Mr. John Wheeler, by half-yearly payments, for his and the houſe adjoining, leaſed to him for the term of 21 years, which expires the 24th day of June, 1800 —— ——	50	0	0
Of Mr. John Roberts, for his houſe, the north corner of King-ſtreet, in the Borough, leaſed to him for the term of 21 years, which expires the 25th of March, 1795 —— ——	60	0	0
Of Mr. Barnard Ellis, for opening his windows into the back yard of one of Mr. Wheeler's houſes, occupied by Mr. Jacob Mean —	0	2	6

This ends Mrs. Newcommen's gift.

YOUNG's GIFT.

Mr. Herron, at No. 223, St. Margaret's Hill, pays yearly Mr. Young's gift, being a rent charge

	£.	s.	d.
charge on that houſe, to be paid to the two poor men or women who occupy Mr. Young's alms-houſe, at 1s. each per week ——	5	4	0

N. B. The wardens fill up vacancies as they fall.

SPRATT's GIFT.

Mr. Gray, (late Epiphaneas Poole) pays for houſes in Tichbourne-court, Holborn, being the gift of Mr. Henry Spratt, to be paid to two aged poor men of the Clink Liberty, occupiers of his alms-houſes, to be paid to them the 25th of March, and 29th of September, yearly —— —— ——	10	0	0

N. B. To be elected by the churchwardens, overſeers, and old inhabitants.

JACKSON's GIFT.

Mr. Page, at the glaſs-houſe, the corner of Tooley-ſtreet, pays yearly Mrs. Jackſon's gift, a rent charge on a houſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, deſcribed in Mr. Jackſon's will, which is next on this ſide of Mr. Underwood's at the Green Man, and is now known by the ſign of the Three Crowns, and in the occupation of John James, a threadman—for the ſupport of two poor people, ſo qualified, *and ſo choſen*, as thoſe who enjoy the gift of Mr. Cure —	10	0	0

Time and Manner of diſpoſing of Gifts.

Mr. Mark Houſe's gift, to fifteen poor people of this pariſh, on the 5th of November, viz. 6s. 8d. each.—Five parts to the rental warden, two parts each of the other wardens ——	5	0	0
Ditto, to twelve poor perſons, each 6s. 8d. on St. Thomas's-Day.—Each warden has two parts	4	0	0
Ditto, to twelve poor perſons on the Borough ſide, 3s. 4d. each, on St. Thomas's-Day.—— Each warden has two parts ——	2	0	0
Mr. Simmonds's gift of 8l. to be diſtributed in the Church.—The rental warden 1l. 10s. the other wardens 1l. 6s. each, on St. Thomas's-Day	8	0	0
Mr. Buckland's gift on Chriſtmas-Day, to be			

given

	£.	s.	d.
given to ten men on the Borough ſide, viz. 10*s.* each.—The rental warden five parts, the other wardens one part each ——	5	0	0
Mr. Marſhall's gift, on Chriſtmas-Day, to ſix boys, each a grey coat, breeches, ſhoes, ſtockings, ſhirt, hat, and ſtock.—One ſhare to each warden.			
Ditto, on the ſame day, to ſix women on the Borough ſide, each a red gown, ſhoes, ſtockings, cap, apron, ſhift, and handkerchief.—One ſhare to each warden.			
Ten brown coats, for ten men of the Borough ſide, on Chriſtmas-Day, out of Mr. Buckland's gift of 20*l.* per ann. out of a farm at Dartford.—The wardens have the diſpoſal of the reſt of the money. The rental warden has five coats, the other wardens one each, viz. 31½ yards brown cloth, at 3*s.* 10*d.* per yard, 6*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* making, 3*s.* per coat, breakfaſt for ten men, 1*s.* 8*d.* —— —— ——	7	12	6
Mr. Henry Smith's gift, on Chriſtmas-Day, of 40 grey gowns to 40 men or women. — A liſt of the names of thoſe that receive the gowns, and the money paid for them, muſt be returned to Mr. Bray, who pays the gift for the Duke of Dorſet.—The money Mr. Bray pays is 28*l.* his poundage, 10*s.* remains, 27*l.* 10*s.*—100 yards of grey Yorkſhire cloth, at 4*s.* 6*d.* per yard, 22*l.* 10*s.*—40 red badges, H. S. to each, 1*s.* 6*d.* making, 2*s.* 6*d.* each, 5*l.*——Breakfaſt for 40 people, with beadles and bellman, 7*s.* 4*d.*—The rental warden has ten coats, the other wardens ſix each —— ——	27	18	10
Mrs. Grace Loveday's gift, on St. John's-Day, 50*s.* worth of bread, to be given to the poor in church —— —— ——	2	10	0
The *King's* money, to be received about Chriſtmas at the Chamberlain's Office, generally from 24*l.* to 29*l.* at Chriſtmas, 1764, it was 32*l.* and given to poor houſekeepers.			
Mr. Allen, and *Mr. Speery's* gift, on Twelfth-Day, the intereſt of 141*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* to be given in bread.—This money is paid by the warden of the great account; each warden has an equal ſhare of the loaves —— ——	4	4	8

Since

Since the above ſtatement, the following bequeſt has been made by a Mr. Mark Cork, but it is not yet inſerted on the tables in the church.

	£.	s.	d.
Mark Cork, late maſter of the Workhouſe of this pariſh, by his will, bearing date the 11th of June, 1791, directed all his perſonal eſtate to be inveſted in the three per cent. conſolidated Bank annuities, which purchaſed 1389*l.* 17*s.* The intereſt to be annually employed in cloathing three poor men, and three poor women, of this pariſh; three pounds to the officers annually, and the overplus, if any, to the Humane Society. The annual produce	41	14	9

In the veſtry-room there are plans of the ſeveral eſtates in which the pariſh is intereſted, and among theſe is alſo a portrait of the laſt benefactor, Mr. Cork: its ſituation ſeems, in the minds of many perſons, very exceptionable; preſuming, however, Mr. Cork to have been reſpectable in his office, and well eſteemed, a portrait in the veſtry is perhaps no more liable to objection than a monument in the church.

A VIEW

A VIEW of the CHURCH DUES, &c.

Made and confirmed in 1709.

With the REGULATIONS, *ſubmitted to the General Veſtry, held* May 1, 1792, *and then confirmed and reſolved to be printed.*

Weddings with Licence.

	Old Table, 1709.			Preſent Receipt.			New Table, 1792.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Churchwarden	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Miniſter	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	7	0
Ditto for duty, &c.				0	0	6	0	0	6
Clerk	0	1	4	0	5	0	0	3	0
Sexton	0	1	0	0	3	8	0	2	6
Regiſter	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	6

Weddings without Licence.

Miniſter putting up banns	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Clerk entering ditto	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	0
Churchwarden	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6
Miniſter	0	1	2	0	5	6	0	2	0
Ditto for duty, &c.							0	0	6
Clerk	0	0	8	0	2	6	0	1	6
Sexton	0	0	4	0	4	2	0	2	0
Regiſter	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	6

Chriſtenings.

Miniſter for regiſtering				0	0	4	0	0	4
Curate							0	0	2
Clerk				0	0	5	0	0	3
Duty							0	0	3

Churching of Women.

Miniſter				0	1	0	0	1	0
Clerk				0	0	6	0	0	6

Burials

Burials in the Church.

	Old Table, 1709.			Present Receipt.			New Table, 1792.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
If within the communion rails, for every perſon	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
If without the communion rails, within the parapet, do.	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
In the great vault in the chapel —— ——	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
In Mr. Humble's vault, for kindred — —	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
For every other perſon burying there —	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
In Mr. Browker's Vault.									
Man or woman —	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Under 14 years — —	1	6	8	1	6	8	1	6	8
Under 7 years — —	0	13	4	0	13	4	0	13	4
In Mr. Bingham's Vault.									
Man or woman —	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Under 14 years — —	1	6	8	1	6	8	1	6	8
Under 7 years — —	0	13	4	0	13	4	0	13	4
In the Chapel.									
Man or woman — —	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Under 14 years — —	1	6	8	1	6	8	1	6	8
Under 7 years — —	0	13	4	0	13	4	0	13	4
In St. Mary Magdalen's Church.									
Man or woman — —	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Under 14 year — —	1	6	8	1	6	8	1	6	8
Under 7 years — —	0	13	4	0	13	4	0	13	4
In the North and South Iſle.									
Man or woman — —	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Under 14 years — —	1	6	8	1	6	8	1	6	8
Under 7 years — —	0	13	4	0	13	4	0	13	4
In the Weſt End of the Church.									
Man or woman — —	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Under 14 years — —	1	6	8	1	6	8	1	6	8
Under 7 years — —	0	13	4	0	13	4	0	13	4

	Old Table, 1709. £. s. d.	Present Receipt. £. s. d.	New Table, 1792. £. s. d.
In the Choir or under the Pews thereof, for every perſon	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
In the New Vault.			
Man or woman — —	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Under 14 years — —	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
Under 7 years — —	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Bull, or Green Church-Yard.			
Man or woman — —	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 10 0
Under 14 years — —	0 2 6	0 2 6	
Under 7 years — —	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 5 0
College-Yard.			
Man or woman — —	0 2 8	0 5 0	0 7 6
Under 14 years — —	0 1 4	——	
Under 7 years — —	0 0 8	0 1 8	0 3 6
St. Saviour's Old Burying-Ground.			
Man or woman — —	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 6
Under 14 years — —	0 0 8	——	
Under 7 years — —	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 1 6
St. Saviour's New Burying-Ground.			
Man or woman — —	——	0 1 4	0 1 0
Under 14 years — —	——	——	
Under 7 years — —	——	0 0 4	0 0 3

Every perſon being a pariſhioner, although buried in a private place, or in any other pariſh, ſhall pay the duties of this pariſh as follows:

If buried in the church, ſhall pay the leaſt of our church duties; and ſo in all other kind of ſepulchre.

GRAVE-STONES.

To be paid for a grave-ſtone to be laid on any corpſe in the church, not leſs than	3 0 0	——	3 0 0
Nor more than ——	4 0 0	——	4 0 0

The largeneſs of the ſtone being herein to be conſidered.

And every ſuch ſtone in any of the church-yards, not more than ——	1 0 0	——	——
And not leſs than ——	0 10 0	——	——

And

	Old Table, 1709.			Present Receipt.			New Table, 1792.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
And for every head-ſtone, not more than	—	0	10	0	—		—		
Nor leſs than	—	0	5	0	—		—		

PALLS.

Every perſon buried in the church, ſhall pay for the beſt pall, whether uſe it or not	0	10	0	—			—		
Every perſon buried in either of the church-yards, or burying-places, belonging to this place, with pall or cloth, ſhall pay the duties for the uſe of either of them, viz.									
Beſt pall	0	10	0	—			—		
Second pall	0	5	0	—			—		
Minor pall	0	3	0	—			—		
Smalleſt velvet pall	0	2	0	—			—		
Shag pall	0	1	0	—			—		
To the ſexton for carrying either of the two firſt palls	0	1	0	—			—		
To the ſexton for carrying either of the three ſmall palls	0	0	4	—			—		

BEST CLOTH.

To the churchwardens	0	3	0	—			—		
Sexton	0	0	0	—			—		

SECOND CLOTH.

Churchwardens	0	1	6	—			—		
Sexton	0	0	4	—			—		
If bring cloth, churchwarden	0	3	0	—			—		

Burial in the Church, Man or Woman.

To miniſter	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	5	0
Clerk	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
Regiſter	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Sexton and conductor	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Bill and duty	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5

A Child in the Church.

Miniſter	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	2	6
Clerk	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	1	6
Regiſter	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Sexton and conductor	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	2	0
Bill and duty	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5

Deſk

Desk Service, in the Church, or in the Church-Yard.

	Old Table, 1709.			Present Receipt.			New Table, 1792.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Minister in addition	——	——	——	0	10	0	0	5	0
Clerk, ditto	——	——	——	0	1	6	0	1	0
Sexton, ditto	——	——	——	0	0	0	0	2	0

The sexton, for this additional fee, to open the pews at funerals, and preserve order in the church; also to relinquish a late charge for trestels, and 1s. 10d. for laying down the body in the ground.

In Bull or Green Church-Yard, Man or Woman.

Minister —— ——	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	2	6
Clerk —— ——	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	1	6
Register —— ——	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Sexton and conductor	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Bill and duty ——	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5

A Child in Bull or Green Church-Yard.

Minister —— ——	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	2	0
Clerk —— ——	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	1	0
Register —— ——	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Sexton and conductor	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	6
Bill and duty ——	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5

College Yard, Man or Woman.

Minister —— ——	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Clerk —— ——	0	0	8	0	1	6	0	1	6
Register —— ——	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Sexton and conductor	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Bill and duty ——	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5

A Child, in College Yard.

Minister —— ——	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	2	0
Clerk —— ——	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	1	0
Register —— ——	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Sexton and conductor	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	6
Bill and duty ——	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5

St. Saviour's Old Burying Ground, Man or Woman.

Minister —— ——	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	2	0
Clerk —— ——	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	1	6
Sexton —— ——	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	2	0
Register —— ——	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Bill and duty ——	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5

A Child in St. Saviour's Old Burying-Ground.

	Old Table, 1709.			Present Receipt.			New Table, 1792.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Miniſter	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	1	0
Clerk	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	1	0
Sexton	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	0
Regiſter	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Bill and duty	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5

St. Saviour's New Burying-Ground, Man or Woman.

Miniſter	0	1	2	0	1	6
Clerk	0	1	6	0	1	0
Sexton	0	2	0	0	1	0
Regiſter	0	0	0	0	0	4
Bill and duty	0	0	5	0	0	5

A Child in New Burying-Ground.

Miniſter	0	0	8	0	1	0
Clerk	0	1	0	0	1	0
Sexton	0	2	0	0	1	0
Regiſter	0	0	4	0	0	4
Bill and duty	0	0	5	0	0	5

GRAVE MAKING.

In the Church.

Man or woman	0	1	10			
Child	0	1	4			
Man or woman, four feet deep					0	3	0
Five feet					0	4	6
Six feet					0	5	0

☞ Child, two-thirds of the above prices.

In the Church-Yards.

Man or woman, 4 feet deep	0	1	0		0	1	0
Five feet					0	1	6
Six feet					0	2	0
Seven feet					0	2	6
Eight feet					0	3	0
Nine feet					0	4	0
Ten feet					0	5	0
☞ Child, two-thirds of the above prices	0	0	8			

Searchers,

Searchers, each.

	Old Table, 1709.			Present Receipt.			New Table, 1792.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Man or woman	—	0	0	4	—	—	0	0	4
Child —	—	0	0	2	—	—	0	0	2

Bearers, each.

For every corpſe fetched with gowns, and buried in church	0	1	6	—	—	—	0	1	6
If lead coffin	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	6
For every corpſe fetched and buried without gowns	0	0	8	—	—	—	0	1	0
For every corpſe fetched and buried in the church-yards	0	0	6	—	—	—	0	1	0

All ſojourners and ſtrangers in this pariſh to pay double fees.

BELL DUES.

For the great Bell in the Church or Church-Yard, &c.

Churchwardens	—	0	5	4	—	—	0	5	4
Bell ringer for paſſing-bell	0	0	6	—	—	—	0	0	6
An hour's knell	—	0	1	0	—	—	0	1	0
Afternoon knell	—	0	1	4	—	—	0	0	0

All perſons buried in the church, to pay the duty payable to the churchwardens for the great bell.

For the Lady Bell, in the Church Yard:

Churchwardens	—	0	2	10	—	—	0	2	10
Bell ringing for paſſing-bell	0	0	6	—	—	—	0	0	6
An hour's knell	—	0	1	0	—	—	0	1	0
Afternoon knell	—	0	0	6	—	—	0	0	0

Every perſon buried in either of the church-yards, or other burying-places, belonging to this pariſh, (except the new burying-ground now ſo called) ſhall pay the duty of the third bell, viz.

To the churchwardens	0	1	2	—	—	—	0	1	0
Bell-ringer for paſſing-bell	0	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	2
For the knell —	—	0	0	4	—	—	0	0	4

☞ Since the above Regulations of Veſtry, the duties on marriages, chriſtenings, and burials, have been repealed.

A LIST

A LIST *of the* PARISH OFFICERS
in their reſpective Capacities, as they now ſtand.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Wm. Day—his Curate, *Rev. David Gilſon.*
Rev. William Winkworth—no Curate.

CHURCH-WARDENS.

John Wood, Warden of Great Account.
John Lingard, Renter Warden.
William Honey, College ditto.
Robert Adams, Bell ditto.
John Bowman, Newcommen ditto.
Wm. Banks, Young, Spratt, and Jackſon ditto.

OVERSEERS.

George Farmer,
Owen Marden,
James Willis,
William Whiteley,
} In the Borough.

William Butcher,
Nathaniel Browning,
Joſeph Huxley,
Henry Smithers,
} In the Clink.

William Pearſon, Veſtry Clerk.
William Cope, Organiſt.
James Harvey, Pariſh Clerk.
Richard Bell, Sexton.
John Hoggard, Beadle.
John Dawſon, Collector of the Church Rate, Duke-ſtreet.
Joſeph Martin, Collector of the Workhouſe Rate, Borough.

GRAMMAR

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

William Weſton, Treaſurer.
Rev. William Lowfield Fancourt, Maſter.
George Beauclerk Harmer, Uſher.

FREE SCHOOL, RED CROSS-STREET.

John Day, Treaſurer.
John Morton, Maſter.

GIRLS SCHOOL IN THE BOROUGH.

Peter Broadly, Eſq. Treaſurer.
Sarah Evans, Miſtreſs.

For a number of years after it was incorporated with that of St. Margaret, the affairs of this Pariſh were conducted by thirty perſons, who claimed the privilege of repreſenting the whole pariſh in veſtry, and were called the Select Veſtry: they appointed church-wardens and autors out of their own body, and uſurped the diſpoſal of the whole of the church revenues, until the year 1730; when it appears by the veſtry-books, that after a conteſt of ſome warmth, they reſigned their power to the pariſh at large, on the 25th of February, in the ſame year, and delivered in their accounts, which, the minutes of the veſtry then ſtate, were ſettled as far as they could be collected. There ſeems to have been much care taken to enter every thing relative

relative to the abolition of a Body, who had arrogated to themſelves an unwarrantable power, and who, there is reaſon to ſuſpect, greatly miſapplied the monies that came to their hands. At their abolition, the full veſtry of that day ſettled various rules for their future direction: among other things it was reſolved, that the opinion of counſel ſhould be taken as to the right of preſenting chaplains; but theſe rules, and the report that ſhould follow, are not now exiſting, at leaſt, in their proper place: why they have been removed we cannot determine, probably in a manner more private than even the ſelect veſtry itſelf, and for what purpoſe it is not our province to conjecture, ſince our enquiries furniſh nothing certain on the ſubject.

The pariſh officers are nominated and choſen in veſtry, generally without oppoſition. The chaplains, pariſh clerk, veſtry clerk, ſexton, and beadle, are offices uſually enjoyed for life, and the perſons who fill them are choſen by the pariſh at large. Theſe elections have been invariably by open poll in the veſtry, and no inſtance to the contrary preſents itſelf till the late election for chaplain, when the Rev. William Winkworth was elected by ballot; a mode, however, which nothing but the conſent of the candidates could warrant, as the

legal opinions taken on this ſubject have declared. Theſe elections are ſupported with a party zeal and an unbecoming warmth, which cools the minds of many worthy characters towards objects they once regarded with the moſt cordial eſteem; hence we forbear to make any comment on that which deſerves much attention, though its introduction here might incur cenſure. It is, however, our duty to ſay, there is yet ſome doubt as to the right mode of preſenting chaplains. Some perſons, who have ſerved the office of warden, ſay, the right exiſts in the wardens; others hold, that as the grant is in truſt to certain perſons for the wardens, ſuch truſtees are entitled to the appointment; while others contend, that the election is in the pariſh at large, agreeable to ancient cuſtom, and that the truſtees are the returning officers. We ſubjoin an extract from the charter, the original of which is in the Rolls Chapel, Chancery-lane; and our readers will form their own judgement on a ſubject which has many advocates on the different ſides of the queſtion, without any deciſion for their guide.

Extract from Letters Patent of King James *the Firſt, relative to the Pariſh of* St. Saviour's, Southwark.

After giving the rectory to certain perſons in truſt

truſt for the church-wardens, and appointing ſchoolmaſter and uſher, and their ſalaries, it proceeds in the words following:

"And the aforeſaid John Bingham George Payne John Trahearne the Elder and Philipp Henſlow* for them their Heirs and Aſſigns Doe further Covenant and Grant to and with us our Heirs and Succeſſors By theſe preſents that the aforeſaid John Bingham George Payne John Trahearne the Elder and Philip Henſlow their Heirs and Aſſigns from time to time for ever at their proper Coſts and Charges ſhall provide finde and maintaine two Learned and Godly Chaplaines being preachers of Gods Word within the ſaid Church of Saint Saviours there to celebrate Divine things and to obſerve the Cure of Souls and for the labour and ſtipends or ſalary of the ſaid two Chaplains threeſcore pounds of lawfull Money of England Yearly forever to the ſaid Chaplains ſhall pay or cauſe to be paid that is to ſay for the ſtipend and ſalary of each of the ſaid Chaplains by himſelf Thirty pounds † of lawfull money of England."

ANECDOTES

Appertaining to the CHURCH *and its Vicinity.*

IT is related by hiſtorians, that in the reign of Elizabeth, one Simon Pembroke, of Southwark, being ſuſpected to be a conjurer, was ordered to appear in St. Mary Overies church, which he did, leaning his head againſt a pew: the proctor, whom it may be ſuppoſed, attended to

* The truſtees for the time being.

† Now 100*l.* Vide 13 Car. II.

to examine him, lifted up his head, and found him dead; and being ſearched, ſeveral deviliſh books of conjuration were found about him.

It is very well known, the famous Dr. Sacheverell was once one of the chaplains of this pariſh. After his ſuſpenſion, he preached his firſt ſermon at St. Saviour's, on which occaſion, it is ſaid, an incredible number of perſons attended; inſomuch, that not only the aiſles were crouded, but every part of the walls and nitches, capable of ſupporting the curious croud, were fully occupied.

We cannot here omit relating a ſtory, which though it is trifling in its nature, was frequently told by the late Mr. Good with great glee; it will, at leaſt, ſerve to ſhew the weakneſs of the human mind, and how ſuſceptible our nature is of receiving powerful impreſſions from trivial events.

A ſtone-maſon, who perhaps may yet be remembered by ſome of the inhabitants by the name of Simeral, was employed to fit up the laſt reſidence mortality inhabits; and the funeral obſequies having been performed in the courſe of the afternoon, Maſter Simeral took the advantage of candle-light to complete his job,

job, and cover in the grave, attended only by his labourer and his lanthorn, he opened the church, and proceeded to the ſpot of his employment. The hour of the night, the gloominеſs of the place, and the emotions that are naturally excited by the ſolemnity of thoſe ſtill manſions of death, needed no additional circumſtance of horror to add freſh fears to thoſe already awakened in the palpitating breaſt of poor Simeral. Before the maſter proceeded to work, it became needful for the labourer to fetch ſome mortar; and though the maſter would gladly have avoided parting with either his man or his lanthorn, he was obliged to content himſelf with the latter: while the labourer, who whiſtled his way in the dark, totally regardleſs of ghoſts or goblins, and in that happy ſtate of indifference which proceeds rather from inſenſibility than courage, went his way. Simeral placed the lanthorn before him, and having no great inclination to look up, buſied himſelf in adjuſting the ſtone he came to put over the grave, when he preſently heard the feet of ſomething trotting briſkly over the pavement: the little reaſon he poſſeſſed, convinced him the movement was too quick for a labourer with a hod of mortar on his back; and a ready invention to freeze his whole maſs of blood, converted him into a belief of its being ſome

ſupernatural

ſupernatural agent. His fears, which increaſed as the trotting feet of the fancied goblin approached nearer, made him proſtrate himſelf with his head to the ground, and his poſteriors upright, in the manner the Perſian is ſaid to worſhip the ſun; when, ere he could addreſs the ſolemn ejaculation he had meditated, he found himſelf, by a hard thump on the poſteriors, precipitated into the grave; and falling with his lanthorn before him, was left in total darkneſs. What paſſed in the mind of poor Simeral till the arrival of his man, the ſympathetic reader will imagine, though we cannot record. The man was ſurpriſed to find his affrighted maſter in ſo doleful a plight; and having procured a light, replaced him above ground, and heard the tale, when the bleating of a large he-goat, that belonged to a neighbouring dyer, who then lived in Montague-place, unravelled the myſtery, and reſcued the ſleeping duſt of our anceſtors from another of thoſe tales of horror, engendered in the minds of weakneſs and ſuperſtition, calculated to curb the rational progreſs in the infant mind, and to create a doubt of the protection and providential care of our God.

The veſtry-books of this pariſh ſeem, generally ſpeaking, to have been correctly kept, and a minute

a minute inveſtigation of them will afford many pleaſantries to the curious obſerver. Among other minutes made at a veſtry, held by the ſelect veſtrymen on the 21ſt of February, 1613, is the following: "That the Miniſter ſhall be "turned out at the pleaſure of the veſtry, and "that he ſhall not baptize any baſtard without "half a day's notice to be given to the war-"dens!!"

We have before obſerved, that the elections for chaplains of St. Saviour's have been maintained with ſome party zeal. It has been uſual for a number of years to require of the ſucceſsful candidate a bond, under a penalty to be forfeited in caſe of non-reſidence; this has been uniformly propoſed at all latter elections, even down to the preſent time: but though the candidates have uſually acceded to the meaſure, no inſtance of its being carried into effect preſents itſelf ſince the year 1687; at that time Mr. Barton, afterwards Dr. Barton, was elected to the chaplainſhip in the room of the late Dr. William Hoare. It appears that a bond for the above purpoſe was then given by that gentleman; but the biſhop being informed of the circumſtance, immediately wrote to the pariſh in terms of great ſeverity; and they were under the neceſſity, to avoid eccleſiaſtical cenſure, to cancel

cancel the bond, and make ſubmiſſion to the biſhop, which ſubmiſſion is entered in their books.

This church is famous for an excellent peal of bells, and thoſe who are ſkilful in the art of ringing ſpeak in very high terms of ſeveral peals which have been here rung, ſome of which are particularized on tables in the belfry. In our account of the church, page 81, our readers will recollect to have ſeen the bells were new caſt in the year 1735, and made a peal of twelve bells. For the gratification of the curious in theſe matters, we inſert the particulars of the weight of the bells of the old peal and of the new peal, together with an account of the expences occaſioned by that alteration.

Old Peal.	*Cwt.*	*qr.*	*lb.*
Treble — — —	8	2	2
2 — — —	9	2	18
3 — — —	9	2	10
4 — — —	11	1	7
5 — — —	15	2	21
6 — — —	23	0	4
7 — — —	30	2	21
Tenor — — —	46	3	21
Total —	155	1	20
Allowed 3*lb.* per *cwt.* for waſte in melting, taking off —	4	0	18
	151	1	2
To new metal, to make the new peal	64	0	7
Total —	215	1	9

New Peal.	*Cwt.*	*qr.*	*lb.*
Treble —	7	1	20
2 —	7	3	20
3 —	7	3	0
4 —	9	0	10
5 —	10	0	14
6 —	11	0	16
7 —	13	2	4
8 —	17	1	21
9 —	19	0	21
10 —	25	3	21
11 —	34	1	2
Tenor —	51	2	0
Total	215	1	9

To

	£.	s.	d.
To caſh collected of ſubſcribers — —	496	13	6
To 8*cwt.* 2*qr.* 2*lb.* new metal, ſold to Meſſrs. Knight and Co. at 5*l.* per *cwt.* — —	43	9	8
To 1*cwt.* 1*qr.* 26*lb.* of copper to John King, at 11*d.* per *lb.* — — — —	8	17	10
To balance due to the wardens — —	80	0	7
Total —	£.629	1	7

	£.	s.	d.
By caſh to William Skelton, for charges of a faculty — — — — —	8	17	0
Sundry charges at taking ſecurity at contracting	5	9	10
By Thomas Briggs, for copper to make new metal — — — — —	125	12	0
By Mr. William Clarke, for 8*cwt.* 1*qr.* 11*lb.* fine tin, at 4*l.* per *cwt.* — — —	33	8	0
By cartage to weighing — — —	0	4	6
To labour, &c. — — — —	0	5	0
For one chaldron coals to heat the new metal	1	11	0
By Copper Company for 4*cwt.* of metal low	16	1	7
By ditto, 4*cwt.* 3*qrs.* 13*lb.* fine new metal	202	12	8
By Knight and Co. for contract for caſting and hanging the new bells — —	235	0	0
Total —	£.629	1	7

The peals, which are conſidered as memorable among ringers, are the following:

The Society of College Youths rung in this ſteeple, on March 12, 1758, a complete peal of 5040 tripple bob twelve in—in four hours thirteen minutes, being the greateſt performance ever done on twelve bells.

THEIR NAMES.

John Underwood, — — Treble.
James Coxon, — — — Second.

Robert Butterworth,	—	—	Third.
George Meakins,	—	—	Fourth.
James Darquitt,	—	—	Fifth.
Thomas Bennett,	—	—	Sixth.
William Lovell,	—	—	Seventh.
Stephen Pickhaver,	—	—	Eighth.
William Moſs,	—	—	Ninth.
Robert Bly, —	—	—	Tenth.
Robert Motimer,	—	—	Eleventh.
Joſeph Monk,	—	—	Tenor.

N. B. The peal was called by Mr. George Meakins.

On Monday, April 10, 1758, the Society of Old London Youths rung in this ſteeple a complete peal of 6336 bob maximus in five hours and thirteen minutes, being the moſt ever rung in this method, by

William Hatt,	—	—	Treble.
Edward Manning,	—	—	Second.
Thomas Ward,	—	—	Third.
James Vickers,	—	—	Fourth.
James Davis, —	—	—	Fifth.
John Clark, —	—	—	Sixth.
Thomas Jones, —	—	—	Seventh.
John Jennett, —	—	—	Eighth.
Henry Young, —	—	—	Ninth.
William Scott, —	—	—	Tenth.
Edward Thomas	—	—	Eleventh.
Samuel Muggeridge, Sen.		—	Tenor.

N. B. The peal was called by John Jennett.

The Society of Cumberland Youths did ring, in this ſteeple, on Monday, November 10, 1766, a complete peal of Oxford tripple bob maximus, containing 5136 changes, in four hours eight minutes, being the greateſt performance ever done on twelve bells.

THEIR

THEIR NAMES.

George Patrick,	—	Treble.
George Groſs,	—	Second.
Thomas Dunmore,	—	Third.
John Reeves,	—	Fourth.
Charles Purſer,	—	Fifth.
Iſaiah Bray,	—	Sixth.
John Purlewent,	—	Seventh.
Francis Wood,	—	Eighth.
Samuel Wood,	—	Ninth.
William Jakins,	—	Tenth.
William Scott,	—	Eleventh.
Samuel Muggeridge, Sen. / William Liſter,	—	Tenor.

N. B. The peal was called by Mr. George Patrick.

The Society of College Youths rung, in this ſteeple, on Wedneſday, March 10, 1784, a complete peal of 7008 tripple bob twelve in— in ſix hours five minutes, being the greateſt performance ever done on twelve bells.

THEIR NAMES.

Winſtanly Richardſon,	—	Treble.
William Hatt, ſen.	—	Second.
William Hatt, jun.	—	Third.
John Povey,	—	Fourth.
James Darquitt,	—	Fifth.
George Scarſbrook,	—	Sixth.
James Worſter,	—	Seventh.
William Lyford,	—	Eighth.
Joſeph Monk,	—	Ninth.
Joſeph Holdſworth,	—	Tenth.
Edmund Sylveſter,	—	Eleventh.
Samuel Muggeridge, Jun.	—	Tenor.

N. B. The peal was called by Mr. John Povey.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN THE CHURCH-YARD.

This is a good building of brick, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the church, founded in the fourth year of Queen Elizabeth, Anno Dom. 1562, in the place, as ſome ſay, where the prior of the priory of St. Mary Overy's Houſe ſtood, which the pariſhioners bought, and built the ſchool there. This ſchool, with the houſe for the maſter, was burnt down in the year 1676, but rebuilt again very gracefully and conveniently. Over the back door, in Foul-lane, is an old ſtone preſerved from the fire, with this inſcription in capitals—LIBERA SCHOLA GRAMMATICALIS PAROCHIANORUM PAROCHIÆ SANCTI SALVATORIS IN SOUTHOWARKE IN CUM. SURRIE ANNO QUARTO REGINÆ ELIZABETHAE. It is governed by a maſter, whoſe ſalary is 30*l.* per annum, and an uſher, whoſe ſalary is 20*l.* per annum, and is free for ſuch poor children as are born in the pariſh. It hath at preſent about forty ſcholars, and is taken care of by ſix governors, whoſe qualifications muſt be, that they have been upper church-wardens, and have ſerved all the other offices in the pariſh. The vacancies are filled by election among themſelves, of ſome duly qualified perſon

ſon or perſons. There is alſo a writing-ſchool for the conveniency of this foundation, given by Dorothy Appleby, about the year 1681, for thirty poor boys of this pariſh, to be taught to read, write, and cypher; for the maintenance of which ſhe appropriated 20*l.* per annum, out of an eſtate in Fiſhmongers-alley, to be under the inſpection of the governors of the grammar-ſchool.

Donations to the Grammar and Writing-Schools.

1776. William Heberden, M. D. gave five hundred pounds three per cent. conſolidated Bank annuities, the intereſt thereof to be paid as an augmentation to the head maſter's ſalary for ever.

1777. Iſaac Stapleton, Eſq. gave four pounds per annum for ever, payable out of an eſtate in Chiſwell-ſtreet, in the pariſh of Cripplegate, in the county of Middleſex, to increaſe the exhibition of Meſſrs. Bingham and Carter to the yearly ſum of twenty pounds.

1779. The Rev. John Smith, A. M. chaplain of this pariſh, gave one hundred pounds three per cent. conſolidated annuities, the intereſt

intereſt thereof to be paid to the head maſter for ever.

1783. Thomas Calverley, Eſq. treaſurer, gave two hundred pounds three per cent. conſolidated annuities, for the mutual benefit of the grammar and writing-ſchools.

The ordinances and ſtatutes for the regulation of this foundation are very numerous, and the mode of education to be purſued is pointed out with great particularity, for the guidance of thoſe under whoſe care the pupils are placed. It is not, however, our intention to introduce them into the preſent publication; they may be found fully, and we preſume correctly, ſtated in a book lately publiſhed by Mr. John Morton, maſter of the free charity-ſchool.

ST. MARY OVERY'S CLOSE.

On the north ſide of the church, is St. Mary Overy's Cloſe, ſo called from the word Cloiſter (*Clauſtrum*), a habitation ſurrounded with walls, and inhabited by canons or religious, &c. In a general ſenſe, Cloiſter is uſed for a monaſtery of religious of either ſex. In a more reſtrained ſenſe, Cloiſter is uſed for the principal part of a regular Monaſtery, conſiſting of

of a ſquare built around, ordinarily between the Church, the Chapter-Houſe, the Refectory, the Dormitory, and the Cloiſter. Theſe buildings anſwered ſeveral purpoſes in the ancient monaſteries: it was here the monks held their lectures; the lecture of morality at the north ſide next the church, the ſchool on the weſt, and the chapter on the eaſt, ſpiritual meditation, &c. being reſerved for the church.

The Chapter Houſe was ſet apart, in eccleſiaſtical polity, for a ſociety or community of clergymen belonging to the cathedral and collegiate churches. It was in the eighth century that the body of canons began to be called a chapter: the chapter of the canons of a cathedral were a ſtanding council to the biſhop, and during the vacancy of the ſee, had the juriſdiction of the dioceſe. In the earlier ages, the biſhop was head of the chapter; afterwards, abbots and other dignitaries, as deans, provoſts, treaſurers, &c. were preferred to this diſtinction. The deans and chapters had the privilege of chuſing the biſhops in England, but Henry the Eighth got this power veſted in the Crown; and as the ſame prince expelled the monks from the cathedrals, and placed ſecular canons in their room, thoſe he thus regulated were called

deans

deans and chapters of the new foundation; ſuch are Canterbury, Wincheſter, Ely, Carliſle, &c.

The Refectory was a hall or dining-room, where the religious met at their meal-times, and ate together.

The Dormitory was a gallery over or near the Refectory, divided into cells, in which the religious uſed to ſleep or lodge. The proper uſe of the Cloiſter generally placed on the north ſide and at the weſt end of the church, to which it always had communication, was for general proceſſions at the time of high maſs, the burial ſervice, and other religious ceremonies. In theſe Cloiſters alſo the monks uſed to meet and converſe together, at certain hours in the day. The form of the Cloiſter was a ſquare, and had its name as beforeſaid, *Clauſtrum*, from *Claudo*, "I ſhut or cloſe," as being incloſed on its four ſides with buildings. Hence in architecture, a building is ſtill ſaid to be in form of a Cloiſter, when there are buildings on each of the four ſides of the court. Thus from the foregoing obſervations, the Cloiſter and Refectory of St. Mary Overy's may at this time be traced as they reſpectively ſtood; that of the Cloiſter on the north ſide, and weſt end of the church; and by referring to the ground-

plan

plan of the church, at No. 27, will be found a door maſoned up, which door-way muſt have led into the eaſt ſide of the Cloiſter; and, at No. 31, will be found another door, that led into the weſt ſide of the Cloiſter: part of the eaſt and north ſide of the ſame is now ſtanding, as is alſo part of the Refectory at the north-eaſt end of the Cloiſter, both now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Peecock, who hath lately taken down the north door leading to the Refectory and Cloiſter, to make a gateway more commodious for his buſineſs, by which means part of the Refectory is deſtroyed. This place is now called Montague-Cloſe, from a Lord of that name who reſided therein; as did likewiſe, at the ſame time, Lord Montacute, or, as ſome ſay, Lord Monteagle. In this Cloſe it is ſaid the gunpowder-plot was diſcovered, by the miſcarriage of a letter, to one of which Lords it was delivered by miſtake, inſtead of delivering it to another; this place enjoyed ſeveral privileges for the happy diſcovery of the ſaid plot, particularly one, viz. that whoever dwelled there were exempted from having any actions of debt, treſpaſs, &c. being ſerved on them; but this privilege, as alſo thoſe of other places, have been long ſince ſuppreſſed by acts of parliament.

At the eaſt end of the church in this Cloſe are eight neat alms-houſes, found and endowed by Mrs. Alice Shaw Overman, for four widows and four maidens.

The Cloſe has theſe particularities: It is ſaid to be freehold property, belonging chiefly to the deſcendants of Mrs. Overman. There are two doors; the one opening near the weſt end of the church adjoining the dock, and the other into Pepper-alley; both of theſe doors are ſhut up every evening at eleven o'clock. On the uſual quarter-days, the door in Pepper-alley is kept ſhut, and no perſon is permitted to paſs through. At the corner of the door-way which paſſes into Pepper-alley, is a public-houſe, that has a paſſage through into the Cloſe; and through this houſe paſſengers are allowed to paſs, on payment of a halfpenny each, until the common thoroughfare is again opened.

Proceeding from the ſouth gateway of St. Mary Overy's Cloſe, at the weſt end of the church, and croſſing St. Saviour's Dock, you will enter into the remains of

WINCHESTER HOUSE,

Built about the year 1107, by William Giffard, then biſhop of that ſee, upon a piece of land belonging

belonging to the priory of Bermondſey, to whom the biſhops paid an acknowledgement or quit-rent, as is evident by a writ directed to the Barons of the Exchequer in 1366, for the payment of eight pounds, due for the late biſhop of Wincheſter's lodgings in Southwark. This building was undoubtedly one of the moſt magnificent of its kind in the city or ſuburbs of London. We find the biſhop of Wincheſter, in the reign of Henry VI. on his being cardinal of St. Euſebius, in France, was, on his approach to London, met by the mayor, aldermen, and many chief citizens on horſeback, and conducted by them in great pomp to his palace in Southwark. To judge of the original grandeur of this place, an intelligent ſpectator need only viſit it in its preſent ſtate of ruin. Time has not yet been able to extinguiſh the marks of venerable antiquity; though, perhaps, from its commercial ſituation, few places have been more expoſed to the attacks of violence. In the times of confuſion, this houſe being a large pile of building, was made a priſon for the royaliſts; and here Sir Kenelm Digby wrote his book of Bodus, and diverted himſelf in chymiſtry; and uſed to make artificial ſtones, as rubies, emeralds, &c. Sir Francis Dodington was alſo priſoner with him at the ſame time. It was afterwards ſold, Sept. 26,

1649, to Thomas Walker, of Camberwell, gent. which is mentioned in the antiquities of the cathedral church of Wincheſter, where the ſale of the lands belonging to that ſee is inſerted from a very valuable manuſcript, and mentioned by Mr. Aubry to have been in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Rawlinſon, of the Middle Temple, Eſq. and F.R.S. confirmed by the original indenture, dated Sept. 26, 1649, wherein are mentioned Sir John Wollaſton, knt. John Fowke, William Gibbs, Samuel Averye, Chriſtopher Packe, alderman of the city of London, James Bunce, Francis Aſhe, Thomas Noell, John Bellamy, Edward Hooker, Thomas Arnold, Richard Glyd, William Hobſon, John Babington, Laurence Bromfield, Alexander Jones, Richard Vennar, Stephen Eſtwicke, Robert Meade, and James Storye, citizens of the ſaid city of London, being all of them perſons truſted, by ſeveral ordinances of the Lords and Commons aſſembled in parliament, with the lands and poſſeſſions of the late archbiſhop and biſhops, and with the ſale thereof, for the uſe of the commonwealth, in ſuch ſort as therein is mentioned of the one part, and Thomas Walker, of Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, gentleman, of the other part, &c. The purchaſe-money was four thouſand three hundred and eighty pounds, eight ſhillings and threepence; which

which indenture was ſigned by Averye, Packe, Noell, Bellamy, Babington, Vennar, Bromfield, and Eſtwicke. The park belonging to the palace was included in the ſame indenture; but reverting, upon the reſtoration, to the rightful owner, the houſe was demoliſhed, and the ſcite of that and the park leaſed out and built upon, and is ſtill part of the demeſnes of the ſee of Wincheſter. On the ſouth ſide of this houſe, and adjoining to it where the market now is, ſtood a pile of building, ſet apart for the uſe of the biſhop of Rocheſter: the time of its riſing is not known, though it was pulled down in 1604, as appears by the before-mentioned indenture, and ſeveral tenements built upon its ſcite, which were ſold to Thomas Walker at the ſame time with Wincheſter Place, and are ſpecified to be ſo in the ſame deed, though the happy return of the king reſtored them to the true proprietors.

The abbot of Waverly Abbey, in this county, had a houſe near the laſt-mentioned.

The biſhop of Wincheſter's palace, with the other buildings belonging to it, we may reaſonably conclude, anciently occupied moſt of that part of the Bankſide now called Clink-ſtreet, as may be ſeen even at this period, by the

the remainder of ſeveral pieces of old ſtone-work, which were formerly arches, and formed avenues to the palace and to the offices belonging to it. There can be no doubt but that, in its original ſtate, it had a complete view of the river Thames; the ſtreet, however, is now formed by buildings on the oppoſite ſide of the way, being a range of wharfs and manufactories, ſituated immediately on the edge of the bank, cloſe to the river: the moſt conſiderable of theſe are FELL's *Flower Wharf*, KEEN and SMITHERS's *Coal Wharf*, LINGARD and SADLER's *Muſtard Manufactory*, CALVERT's *Corn Wharf*, WINCHESTER *Wharf*, occupied by Meſſrs. GOSSE and BENVELL, GOODWIN and Co.'s *Coal Wharf*, and COLE's *Dye-Houſe*; and adjoining that which was formerly the palace, is alſo the *Dye-Houſe* of Meſſrs. GOODWINS. The manufactory of Lingard and Sadler has a communication with the old palace by means of a paſſage over the ſtreet; and that part of it which is in their poſſeſſion, is made into extenſive warehouſes. The antique remains of its former roof, and many other ſcattered fragments, ſtill exiſt evidences of its having been once applied to purpoſes far different from the preſent, and leave us little room to doubt the authenticity of what has been handed down to us. The generality of theſe manufactories are worked by the aſſiſtance of

ſteam

ſteam engines. The engine of Lingard and Sadler keeps a great number of edge ſtones at work in grinding muſtard, lint, and other ſeeds. The ſieves and other aparatus for preparing their goods, together with the preſſing machines for extracting the oil, and making the oil-cake, are all worked by the engine, which, with thoſe of the dye-houſes and the other manufactories, are the ſame in point of principle; they are formed upon Bolton's plan, and though the apparatus varies according to the reſpective uſes, it is applied to the principle they act upon, is, generally ſpeaking, the ſame.

The BANK-SIDE.

This ſpot preſents us with ſo great a variation from the ancient ſituation which hiſtory relates it to have been in, that we are almoſt at a loſs how to introduce the ſubject, ſo as to render the information we wiſh to give ſufficiently regular and intereſting; we will, however, give the reader its general ſtate, as we have pretty accurately collected it from the year 1600. From various title deeds and other written documents now extant, and without any reference to what has been written by others on the ſubject, we hazard not to aſſert that the Bank-ſide was in a great meaſure gardens, orchards, and in gene-

ral

ral an open but cultivated ſpot; it was land belonging to the Crown, and on various parts of it ſtood the Globe Theatre, the Bear Garden, and other places of public ſhow: here were alſo the Pike Gardens, ſome time called the Queen's Pike Gardens, with ponds for the preſervation of freſh water fiſh, which were ſaid to be kept for the ſupply of the Royal table, under the inſpection of an officer called the King's Purveyor of Pyke, who had here a houſe for his reſidence. On the Bank-ſide, prior to the above date, were alſo the ancient Stews, as will be ſeen hereafter. Thus much for its general ſituation, and of each of theſe places we take leave to offer ſuch a general deſcription as the nature and antiquity of the ſubject will permit. Proceeding thence to more modern eſtabliſhments on the ſame ſpot, we preſent our readers with ſuch particulars as the obliging communications of the Proprietors, intereſted in the various manufactures now carried on, have enabled us to communicate.

The firſt place of great note in earlier times, and which demands our more immediate preference, as it was ſituated at the upper part of the Bank-ſide, was the

GLOBE THEATRE.

It is a part of our hiſtory, not the leaſt curious; and

and though a theatre on the Bank-ſide has been mentioned in ſeveral writings, much of the particulars relative to that ſpot remain yet to be told. In the time of Queen Elizabeth theatrical amuſements were in great eſtimation, and from the beſt accounts that can be collected, it appears, there were in the latter part of her reign no leſs than ten places for the repreſentation of dramatic pieces, or, as they were then called, hiſtories; the drama at that period rather conſiſting of a repreſentation of particular events in a kind of narrative ſucceſſion, than that ſort of compoſition which is now interwoven into what is called a plot, and more calculated to keep the attention engaged by expectation. Of theſe places ſome were called private houſes, viz. a houſe in Black-friars, the Cockpit or Phœnix in Drury-lane, a theatre in White-friars, which is ſuppoſed to have been ſituated near the entrance to the Temple, on a ſpot lately called Playhouſe yard, but now pulled down, and the ground whereof is adverti ſed for building; one in Saliſbury-court, and ſix that were called public theatres, viz. the Globe, the Swan, the Roſe, and the Hope on the Bank-ſide; the Red Bull at the upper end of St. John's-ſtreet, and the Fortune in White-Croſs-ſtreet. It does not appear at what time the Globe Theatre was originally built, though there is little doubt but

of four mentioned to be on the Bank-ſide; the Globe was the only one uſed as a theatre for dramatic entertainments, the others under the names of the Swan, the Roſe, and the Hope, being chiefly employed in an inferior ſpecies of amuſement, moſt probably bear and bull baiting, and anſwering to the public places of the preſent day, in the ſame degree of inferiority as Aſtley's exhibitions of dogs and monkeys were to our more regular theatres. The Bank-ſide, at this period, ſeems to have been frequented by libertines of the loweſt caſt, and contrary to its preſent buſy application to the purpoſes of mercantile convenience, was then, and for many years afterwards, wholly applied to pleaſure, and ſought in the hours of relaxation. The beſt account we have ſeen of the Globe Theatre is in Malone's Supplemental Obſervations to Steevens's Shakſpeare, which we ſhall give in his own words, ſubjoining ſuch of our remarks as may tend to the further illuſtration of the ſubject.

"The Globe Theatre (he informs us) was ſituated on the ſouthern ſide of the river Thames; was an hexagonal building, partly open to the weather, partly covered with reeds. It was a public theatre, and of conſiderable ſize; and there they always acted by daylight. On the roof of the Globe, and the other

public

public theatres, a pole was erected, to which a flag was affixed. Theſe flags were probably diſplayed only during the hours of exhibition; and it ſhould ſeem from a paſſage in one of the old comedies, that they were taken down during Lent, in which ſeaſon no plays were repreſented.

"The Globe, though hexagonal at the outſide, was probably a rotunda within, and perhaps had its name from its circular form. It might, however, have been denominated only from its ſign; which was a figure of Hercules ſupporting the globe. This theatre was burnt down in 1613; but it was rebuilt in the following year, and decorated with more ornament than had been originally beſtowed upon it.

"The exhibitions at the Globe ſeem to have been calculated chiefly for the lower claſs of people; thoſe at Black-friars, for a more ſelect and judicious audience. This appears from the following prologue to Shirley's *Doubtful Heir*, which is inſerted among his poems, printed in 1646, with this title:

"Prologue at the Globe, to his comedy called the *Doubtful Heir*, which ſhould have been preſented at the Black-friars.

 "Gentlemen,

"Gentlemen, I am only ſent to ſay,
Our author did not calculate his play
For this meridian. The Bank-ſide he knows,
Is far more ſkilful at the ebbs and flows
Of water than of wit; he did not mean
For the elevation of your poles, this ſcene.
No ſhews—no dance—and what you moſt delight in,
Grave underſtanders,* here's no target fighting
Upon the ſtage, all work for cullers barr'd;
No bawdry, nor no ballads—this goes hard:
But language clean, and what affects you not,
Without impoſſibilities the plot;
No clown, no ſquibs, no devil in't.—Oh now,
You ſquirrels that want nuts, what will you do?
Pray do not crack the benches, and we may
Hereafter fit your palates with a play.
But you that can contract yourſelves, and ſit,
As you were now in the Black-friars pit,
And will not deaf us with lewd noiſe and tongues,
Becauſe we have no heart to break our lungs,
Will pardon our vaſt ſtage, and not diſgrace
This play, meant for your perſons, not the place."

"The ſuperior diſcernment of the Black-friars audience may be likewiſe collected from a paſſage in the preface prefixed by Heminge and Condell to the firſt folio edition of our author's works: 'and though you be a magiſtrate of wit, and ſit on the ſtage at Black-friars or the Cockpit, to arraigne plays dailie, know theſe plays have had their tryal already, and ſtood out all appeals.'

"A writer,

* The common people ſtood in the Globe theatre, in that part of the houſe which we now call the pit; which being lower than the ſtage, Shirley calls them *under* ſtanders. In the private playhouſes, it appears from the ſubſequent lines, there were ſeats in the pit.

"A writer, already quoted, informs us that one of theſe theatres was a winter, and the other a ſummer-houſe. As the Globe was partly expoſed to the weather, and they acted there uſually by day-light, it was probably the ſummer theatre. The exhibitions here ſeem to have been more frequent than at Black-friars, at leaſt till the year 1604 or 1605, when the Bank-ſide appears to have become leſs frequented than it formerly had been.

"Many of our ancient dramatic pieces were performed in the yards of carriers inns, in which, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the comedians, who then firſt united themſelves in companies, erected an occaſional ſtage.* The form of theſe temporary playhouſes ſeems to be preſerved in our modern theatres. The galleries are, in both, ranged over each other on three ſides of the building. The ſmall rooms under the loweſt of theſe galleries, anſwer to our preſent boxes; and it is obſervable that

* Fleckno, in his *Short Diſcourſe of the Engliſh Stage*, publiſhed in 1664, ſays, ſome remains of theſe antient theatres were at that day to be ſeen in the inn-yards of the Croſs-keys in Gracechurch-ſtreet, and the Bull in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

In the ſeventeen playhouſes erected between the years 1570 and 1629, the continuator of Stowe's Chronicle reckons "five innes or common ofteryes turned into playhouſes."

that theſe, even in theatres which were built in a ſubſequent period expreſsly for dramatic exhibitions, ſtill retained their old name, and are frequently called rooms by our ancient writers. The yard bears a ſufficient reſemblance to the pit, as at preſent in uſe. We may ſuppoſe the ſtage to have been raiſed in this area, on the fourth ſide, with its back to the gateway of the inn, at which the money for admiſſion was taken. Thus, in fine weather, a playhouſe, not incommodious might have been formed.

"Hence, in the middle of the Globe, and I ſuppoſe of the other public theatres, in the time of Shakſpeare, there was an open yard or area, where the common people ſtood to ſee the exhibition; from which circumſtance they are called by our author groundlings, and by Ben Johnſon, 'the underſtanding gentlemen of the ground.'

"In the ancient playhouſes there appears to have been a private box; of which it is not eaſy to aſcertain the ſituation. It ſeems to have been placed at the ſide of the ſtage, towards the rear, and to have been at a lower price; in this ſome people ſat, either from œconomy or ſingularity. The galleries or ſcaffolds, as they are ſometimes called, and that part of the houſe, which

which in private theatres was named the pit,* ſeem to have been at the ſame price; and probably in houſes of reputation, ſuch as the Globe, and that in Black-friars, the price of admiſſion into thoſe parts of the theatre was ſix-pence, while in ſome meaner playhouſes it was only a penny, in others two-pence. The price of admiſſion into the beſt rooms or boxes, was, I believe, in our author's time, a ſhilling; though afterwards it appears to have riſen to two ſhillings and half a crown.

"From ſeveral paſſages in our old plays we learn, that ſpectators were admitted on the ſtage, and that the critics and wits of the time uſually ſat there. Some were placed on the ground;† others

* The pit, Dr. Percy ſuppoſes to have received its name from one of the playhouſes having been formerly a cock-pit. This account of the term, however, ſeems to be ſomewhat queſtionable. The place where the ſeats are ranged in St. Mary's at Cambridge, is ſtill called the pit; and no one can ſuſpect that venerable fabric of having ever been a cock-pit, or that the phraſe was borrowed from a playhouſe to be applied to a church. A pit is a place low in its relative ſituation, and ſuch is the middle part of a theatre.

Shakſpeare himſelf uſes cock-pit to expreſs a ſmall confined ſituation, without any particular reference:

"Can this cock-pit hold
"The vaſty fields of France—or may we cram,
"Within this wooden O, the very caſques
"That did affright the air at Agincourt."

† "Being on your feet, ſneak not away like a coward, but ſalute all your gentle acquaintance that are ſpread either on

others ſat on ſtools, of which the price was either ſix-pence or a ſhilling, according, I ſuppoſe, to the commodiouſneſs of the ſituation. And they were attended by pages, who furniſhed them with pipes and tobacco, which was ſmoked here as well as in other parts of the houſe. Yet it ſhould ſeem that perſons were ſuffered to ſit on the ſtage only in the private playhouſes, (ſuch as Black-friars, &c.) where the audience was more ſelect, and of a higher claſs; and that in the Globe and other public theatres, no ſuch licence was permitted.

"The ſtage was ſtrewed with ruſhes, which we learn from Hentzner and Caius de Ephemera, was in the time of Shakſpeare, the uſual covering of floors in England. The curtain which hangs in the front of the preſent ſtage, drawn up by lines and pullies, though not a modern invention (for it was uſed by Inigo Jones in the maſques at court) was yet an apparatus to which the

on the ruſhes, or on ſtooles about you; and draw what troops you can from the ſtage after you——" Decker's Gul's Horn-book. 1609. This accounts for Hamlet's ſitting on the ground at Ophelia's feet, during the repreſentation of the play before the king and court of Denmark. Our author has only placed the young prince in the ſame ſituation in which he perhaps often ſaw Eſſex or Southampton at the feet of ſome celebrated beauty. What ſome choſe from œconomy, gallantry might have recommended to others.

the ſimple mechaniſm of our ancient theatres had not arrived; for in them the curtains opened in the middle, and were drawn backwards and forwards on an iron rod. In ſome playhouſes they were woollen, in others, made of ſilk. Towards the rear of the ſtage there appears to have been a balcony, the platform of which was probably eight or ten feet from the ground. I ſuppoſe it to have been ſupported by pillars. From hence in many of our old plays, part of the dialogue was ſpoken; and in the front of this balcony, curtains likewiſe were hung.

"A doubt has been entertained, whether in our ancient theatres there were ſide and other ſcenes. The queſtion is involved in ſo much obſcurity, that it is very difficult to form any decided opinion upon it. It is certain, that in the year 1605, Inigo Jones exhibited an entertainment at Oxford, in which moveable ſcenes were uſed;* but

* See Peck's Memoirs of Milton, p. 282: "The above mentioned art of varying the face of the whole ſtage was a new thing, and never ſeen in England till Auguſt 1605, at what time, King James I. being to be entertained at Oxford, the heads of that Univerſity hired the aforeſaid Inigo Jones (a great traveller) who undertook to farther them much, and to furniſh them with rare devices for the king's entertainment. Accordingly he erected a ſtage cloſe to the upper end of the hall, (as it ſeemed at the firſt ſight) at Chriſt-church; but it was indeed but a falſe wall, fair painted and adorned with ſtately pillars, which pillars would turn about. By reaſon whereof, with other painted cloths, on Wedneſday, Auguſt 28, he varied the ſtage three times in the acting of one tragedy."

but he appears to have introduced ſeveral pieces of machinery in the maſques at court, with which undoubtedly the public theatres were unacquainted. A paſſage which has been produced from one of the old comedies, proves, it muſt be owned, that even theſe were furniſhed with ſome pieces of machinery, which were uſed when it was requiſite to exhibit the deſcent of ſome god or ſaint; but from all the cotemporary accounts, I am inclined to believe, that the mechaniſm of our ancient ſtage ſeldom went beyond a painted chair, or a trap-door, and that few, if any of them, had any moveable ſcenes. When King Henry VIII. is to be diſcovered by the dukes of Suffolk and Norfolk, reading in his ſtudy, the ſcenical direction in the firſt folio, 1623, (which was printed apparently from play-houſe copies) is, 'The king draws the curtaine, [i. e. draws it open] and ſits reading penſively;' for, beſides the principal curtains that hung in the front of the ſtage, they uſed others as ſubſtitutes for ſcenes. If a bed-chamber is to be exhibited, no change of ſcene is mentioned; but the property-man is ſimply ordered to thruſt forth a bed. When the fable requires the Roman capitol to be exhibited, we find two officers enter, 'to lay cuſhions, as it were in the capitol.' So, in *King Richard II.* act iv. ſc. i. 'Bolingbroke, &c. enter as to the parliament.'

Again,

Again, in *Sir John Oldcaſtle*, 1600: 'enter Cambridge, Scroop, and Gray, as in a chamber.' In *Romeo and Juliet*, I doubt much whether any exhibition of Juliet's monument was given on the ſtage. I imagine Romeo only opened with his mattock one of the ſtage trap-doors, (which might have repreſented a tomb-ſtone) by which he deſcended to a vault beneath the ſtage, where Juliet was depoſited; and this idea is countenanced by a paſſage in the play, and by the poem on which the drama was founded.

"How little the imaginations of the audience were aſſiſted by ſcenical deception, and how much neceſſity our author had to call on them to 'piece out imperfections with their thoughts,' may be alſo collected from Sir Philip Sidney, who, deſcribing the ſtate of the drama and the ſtage, in his time, ſays, 'Now you ſhall ſee three ladies walk to gather flowers, and then we muſt believe the ſtage to be a garden. By and by we heare news of a ſhipwracke in the ſame place; then we are to blame if we accept it not for a rock. Upon the back of that, comes out a hideous monſter with fire and ſmoke; then the miſerable beholders are bound to take it for a cave: while in the mean time two armies fly in, repreſented with four ſwords and bucklers,

and then what hard heart will not receive it for a pitched field.'

"All theſe circumſtances induce me to believe that our ancient theatres, in general, were only furniſhed with curtains, and a ſingle ſcene compoſed of tapeſtry, which appears to have been ſometimes ornamented with pictures: and ſome paſſages in our old dramas incline one to think, that when tragedies were performed, the ſtage was hung with black.

"In the early part, at leaſt, of our author's acquaintance with the theatre, the want of ſcenery ſeems to have been ſupplied by the ſimple expedient of writing the names of the different places where the ſcene was laid in the progreſs of the play, which were diſpoſed in ſuch a manner as to be viſible to the audience.

"Though the apparatus for theatric exhibitions was thus ſcanty, and the machinery of the ſimpleſt kind, the invention of trap-doors appears not to be modern; for in an old morality entitled *All for Money*, we find a marginal direction, which implies that they were early in uſe.

"It appears from Heywood's *Apology for Actors*, that the covering, or internal roof of the ſtage, was anciently termed the heavens. It was probably

bably painted of a ſky-blue colour; or perhaps pieces of drapery tinged with blue were ſuſpended acroſs the ſtage, to repreſent the heavens.

"From a plate prefixed to Kirkman's *Drolls*, printed in 1672, in which there is a view of a theatrical booth, it ſhould ſeem that the ſtage was formerly lighted by two large branches, of a form ſimilar to thoſe now hung in churches. They being, I ſuppoſe, found incommodious, as they obſtructed the ſight of the ſpectators, gave place in a ſubſequent period to ſmall circular wooden frames, furniſhed with candles, eight of which were hung on the ſtage, four at either ſide: and theſe within a few years were wholly removed by Mr. Garrick, who, on his return from France, firſt introduced the preſent commodious method of illuminating the ſtage by lights not viſible to the audience.

"If all the players whoſe names are enumerated in the firſt folio edition of our author's works, belonged to the ſame theatre, they compoſed a numerous company; but it is doubtful whether they all performed at the ſame period, or in the ſame houſe. Many of the companies certainly were ſo thin, that one perſon played two or three parts; and a battle on which the fate of an empire

empire was ſuppoſed to depend, was decided by half a dozen combatants. It appears to have been a common practice in their mock engagements, to diſcharge ſmall pieces of ordnance on the ſtage.

"Before the exhibition began, three flouriſhes or pieces of muſic were played, or, in the ancient language, there were three ſoundings. Muſic was likewiſe played between the acts. The inſtruments chiefly uſed were trumpets, cornets, and hautboys. The band, which did not conſiſt of more than five or ſix performers, ſat (as I have been told by a very ancient ſtage veteran, who had his information from Bowman, the contemporary of Betterton) in an upper balcony, over what is now called the ſtage-box.

"The perſon who ſpoke the prologue, was uſhered in by trumpets, and uſually wore a long black velvet cloak, which, I ſuppoſe, was conſidered as beſt ſuited to a ſupplicatory addreſs. Of this cuſtom, whatever might have been its origin, ſome traces remained till very lately; a black coat, having been, if I miſtake not, within theſe few years, the conſtant ſtage-habiliment of our modern prologue-ſpeakers. The dreſs of the ancient prologue-ſpeaker is ſtill retained

tained in the play that is exhibited in *Hamlet*, before the king and court of Denmark.

" An epilogue does not appear to have been a regular appendage to a play in Shakſpeare's time; for many of his dramas had none; at leaſt, they have not been preſerved. In *All's Well that Ends Well*, the *Midſummer Night's Dream*, *As you like it*, *Troilus and Creſſida*, and *The Tempeſt*, the epilogue is ſpoken by one of the perſons of the drama, and adapted to the character of the ſpeaker; a circumſtance that I have not obſerved in the epilogues of any other author of that age. The epilogue was not always ſpoken by one of the performers in the piece, for that ſubjoined to *The Second Part of King Henry IV.* appears to have been delivered by a dancer.

" The performers of male characters generally wore periwigs, which in the age of Shakſpeare were not in common uſe. It appears from a paſſage in Puttenham's *Art of Engliſh Poeſy*, 1589, that vizards were on ſome occaſions uſed by the actors of thoſe days; and it may be inferred from a ſcene in one of our author's comedies, that they were ſometimes worn in his time, by thoſe who performed female characters. But this, I imagine, was very rare. Some of the female

female part of the audience likewiſe appeared in maſks.

"The ſtage-dreſſes, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, were much more coſtly at ſome theatres than others. Yet the wardrobe of even the king's ſervants at the Globe and Black-friars, was, we find, but ſcantily furniſhed; and our author's dramas derived very little aid from the ſplendor of exhibition.

"It is well known, that in the time of Shakſpeare, and for many years afterwards, female characters were repreſented by boys or young men. Sir William D'Avenant, in imitation of the foreign theatres, firſt introduced females in the ſcene, and Mrs. Betterton is ſaid to have been the firſt woman that appeared on the Engliſh ſtage. Andrew Pennycuicke played the part of Matilda, in a tragedy of Davenport's, in 1665; and Mr. Kynaſton acted ſeveral female parts after the Reſtoration. Downes, a contemporary of his, aſſures us, 'that being then very young, he made a complete ſtage beauty, performing his parts ſo well (particularly Arthiope and Aglaura) that it has ſince been diſputable among the judicious, whether any woman that ſucceeded him, touched the audience ſo ſenſibly as he.'

Both

"Both the prompter, or book-holder, as he was ſometimes called, and the property-man, appear to have been regular appendages of our ancient theatres.

"No writer that I have met with, intimates that, in the time of Shakſpeare, it was cuſtomary to exhibit more than a ſingle dramatic piece on one day.

"*The Yorkſhire Tragedy, or All's one*, indeed, appears to have been one of four pieces that were repreſented on the ſame day; and Fletcher has alſo a piece called *Four Plays in One*; but probably, theſe were either exhibited on ſome particular occaſion, or were ineffectual efforts to introduce a new ſpecies of amuſement; for we do not find any other inſtances of the ſame kind. Had any ſhorter pieces been exhibited after the principal performance, ſome of them probably would have been printed: but there are none extant of an earlier date than the time of the Reſtoration. The practice therefore of exhibiting two dramas ſucceſſively in the ſame evening, we may be aſſured was not eſtabliſhed before that period. But though the audiences in the time of our author, were not gratified by the repreſentation of more than one drama in the ſame day, the entertainment was diverſified,

and the populace diverted, by vaulting, tumbling, ſlight of hand, and morris-dancing: a mixture not much more heterogeneous than that with which we are daily preſented, a tragedy and a farce.

"The amuſements of our anceſtors, before the commencement of the play, were of various kinds. While ſome part of the audience entertained themſelves with reading, or playing at cards, others were employed in leſs refined occupations; in drinking ale, or ſmoaking tobacco; with theſe they were furniſhed by male attendants, of whoſe clamour, a ſatirical writer of the time of James I. loudly complains.

"It was a common practice to carry table-books to the theatre, and either from curioſity, or enmity to the author, or ſome other motive, to write down paſſages of the play that was repreſented: and there is reaſon to believe that the imperfect and mutilated copies of ſome of Shakſpeare's dramas, which are yet extant, were taken down in ſhort-hand during the exhibition.

"At the end of the piece, the actors, in noblemen's houſes and in taverns, where plays were frequently performed, prayed for the health and

proſperity of their patrons; and in the public theatres, for the king and queen. This prayer ſometimes made part of the epilogue. Hence, probably, as Mr. Steevens has obſerved, the addition of *Vivant rex et regina*, to the modern play-bills.

"Plays in the time of our author, began at one o'clock in the afternoon; and the exhibition was uſually finiſhed in two hours. Even in 1667, they commenced at three o'clock.

"When Goſſon wrote his *School of Abuſe* in 1579, it ſeems that dramatic entertainments were uſually exhibited on Sundays. Afterwards they were performed on that and other days indiſcriminately. From the ſilence of Prynne on this ſubject, it has been ſuppoſed that the practice of exhibiting plays on the Lord's day was diſcontinued when he publiſhed his *Hiſtriomaſtix*, in 1633; but I doubt whether this conjecture be well founded, for it appears from a contemporary writer, that it had not been aboliſhed in the third year of King Charles I.

"It has been a queſtion whether it was formerly a common practice to ride on horſeback to the playhouſe; a circumſtance that would ſcarcely deſerve conſideration, if it were not in ſome ſort connected with our author's hiſtory, a

plauſible ſtory having been built on this foundation, relative to his firſt introduction to the ſtage.

"The modes of conveyance to the theatre, anciently, as at preſent, ſeem to have been various; ſome going in coaches, others on horſeback, and many by water. To the Globe playhouſe the company probably were conveyed by water; to that in Black-friars, the gentry went either in coaches,* or on horſeback;

* See a letter from Mr. Garrard to Lord Strafford, dated January 9, 1633-4; Strafford's Letters, vol. I. p. 175: "Here hath been an order of the lords of the council hung up in a table near Paul's and the Black-friars, to command all that reſort to the playhouſe there, to ſend away their coaches, and to diſperſe abroad in Paul's Church yard, Carter-lane, the Conduit in Fleet-ſtreet, and other places, and not to return to fetch their company, but they muſt trot a-foot to find their coaches—'twas kept very ſtrictly for two or three weeks, but now I think it is diſordered again." It ſhould however be remembered that this was written about forty years after Shakſpeare's firſt acquaintance with the theatre. Coaches, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, were poſſeſſed but by very few. They were not in ordinary uſe till after the year 1605. See Stowe's Annals, p. 867. Even when the above-mentioned order was made, there were no hackney coaches. Theſe, as appears from another letter in the ſame collection, were eſtabliſhed a few months afterwards. "I cannot (ſays Mr. Garrard) omit to mention any new thing that comes up amongſt us, though never ſo trivial. Here is one Captain Baily, he hath been a ſea captain, but now lives on the land, about this city, where he tries experiments. He hath erected according to his ability, ſome four hackney coaches, put his men in livery, and appointed them to ſtand at the May-pole in the Strand, giving them inſtructions at what rates to carry men into ſeveral

back; and the common people on foot. In an epigram by Sir John Davis, the practice of riding to the theatre is ridiculed as a piece of affectation or vanity; and therefore we may presume it was not very general.

"Though from the want of newspapers and other periodical publications, intelligence was not so speedily circulated in former times as at present, our ancient theatres do not appear to have laboured under any disadvantage in this respect; for the players printed and exposed accounts of the pieces that they intended to exhibit, which, however, did not contain a compleat list of the characters, or the names of the actors by whom they were represented.*

"The

several parts of the town, where all day they may be had. Other hackney-men seeing this way, they flocked to the same place, and perform their journies at the same rate. So that sometimes there is twenty of them together, which disperse up and down, that they and others are to be had every where, as watermen are to be had by the water side. Every body is much pleased with it. For whereas, before, coaches could not be had but at great rates, now a man may have one much cheaper." This letter is dated April 1, 1634. Strafford's Letters, vol. I. p. 227.

A few months afterwards, hackney chairs were introduced: "Here is also another project for carrying people up and down in close chairs, for the sole doing whereof, Sir Sander Duncombe, a traveller, now a pensioner, hath obtained a patent from the king, and hath forty or fifty making ready for use." Ibid. p. 336.

* This practice did not commence till the beginning of the present century. I have seen a play bill printed in the year

"The long and whimſical titles that are prefixed to the quarto copies of our author's plays, I ſuppoſe to have been tranſcribed from the play-bills of the time. They were equally calculated to attract the notice of the idle gazer in the walks at St. Paul's, or to draw a crowd about ſome vociferous Autolycus, who perhaps was hired by the players thus to raiſe the expectations of the multitude. It is indeed highly improbable that the modeſt Shakſpeare, who has more than once apologized for his untutored lines, ſhould in his manuſcripts have entitled any of his dramas *moſt excellent and pleaſant* performances. A contemporary writer has preſerved ſomething like a play-bill of thoſe days, which ſeems to corroborate this obſervation; for if it were diveſted of rhime, it would bear no very diſtant reſemblance to the title pages that ſtand before ſome of our author's dramas:

"———Prithee, what's the play?
(The firſt I viſited this twelvemonth day)

They

year 1697, which expreſſed only the titles of the two pieces that were to be exhibited, and the time when they were to be repreſented. Notices of plays to be performed on a future day, ſimilar to thoſe now daily publiſhed, are found in the original edition of the Spectators in 1711. In theſe early theatrical advertiſements, our author is always ſtiled the immortal Shakſpeare. Hence Pope:

"Shakſpeare, whom you and every playhouſe bill
"Style the divine, the matchleſs, what you will—"

They ſay—' A new invented boy of Purle,
That jeoparded his necke to ſteale a girl
Of twelve; and lying faſt impounded for't,
Has hither ſent his bearde to act his part;
Againſt all thoſe in open malice bent,
That would not freely to the theft conſent:
Fains all to's wiſh, and in the epilogue
Goes out applauded for a famous—rogue.'
—Now hang me if I did not look at firſt
For ſome ſuch ſtuff, by the fond people's thruſt."

"It is uncertain at what time the uſage of giving authors a benefit on the third day of the exhibition of their piece commenced. Mr. Oldys, in one of his manuſcripts, intimates that dramatic poets had anciently their benefit on the firſt day that a new play was repreſented; a regulation which would have been very favourable to ſome of the ephemeral productions of modern times. But for this there is not, I believe, any ſufficient authority. From D'Avenant, indeed, we learn, that in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the poet had his benefit on the ſecond day. As it was a general practice, in the time of Shakſpeare, to ſell the copy of the play to the theatre, I imagine, in ſuch caſes, an author derived no other advantage from his piece, than what aroſe from the ſale of it. Sometimes, however, he found it more beneficial to retain the copy-right in his own hands; and when he did ſo, I ſuppoſe he had a benefit. It is certain

that

that the giving authors the profits of the third exhibition of their play, which ſeems to have been the uſual mode during almoſt the whole of the laſt century, was an eſtabliſhed cuſtom in the year 1612; for Decker, in the prologue to one of his comedies, printed in that year, ſpeaks of the poet's third day. The unfortunate Otway had no more than one benefit on the production of a new play; and this too, it ſeems, he was ſometimes forced to mortgage, before the piece was acted.

"Southerne was the firſt dramatic writer who obtained the emoluments ariſing from two repreſentations; and to Farquhar, in the year 1700, the benefit of a third was granted. To the honour of Mr. Addiſon, it ſhould be remembered, that he firſt diſcontinued the ancient, but humiliating, practice of diſtributing tickets, and ſoliciting company to attend at the theatre, on the poet's nights.

"When an author ſold his piece to the ſharers or proprietors of a theatre, it remained for ſeveral years unpubliſhed; but, when that was not the caſe, he printed it for ſale, to which many ſeem to have been induced, from an apprehenſion that an imperfect copy might be iſſued from the preſs without their conſent.

The

The cuſtomary price of the copy of a play, in the time of Shakſpeare, appears to have been twenty nobles, or ſix pounds thirteen ſhillings and four-pence. The play when printed was ſold for ſix pence; and the uſual preſent from a patron, in return for a dedication, was forty ſhillings.

" On the firſt day of exhibiting a new play, the prices of admiſſion appear to have been raiſed; and this ſeems to have been occaſionally practiſed on the benefit nights of authors, to the end of the laſt century.

" Dramatic poets in thoſe times, as at preſent, were admitted gratis into the theatre.

" The cuſtom of paſſing a final cenſure on plays at their firſt exhibition, is as ancient as the time of our author; for no leſs than three plays of his rival, Ben Johnſon, appear to have been damned; and Fletcher's *Faithful Shepherdeſs*, and *The Knight of the Burning Peſtle*, written by him and Beaumont, underwent the ſame fate.

" It is not eaſy to aſcertain what were the emoluments of a ſucceſsful actor in the time of Shakſpeare. They had not then annual benefits, as at preſent. The performers at each theatre ſeem to have ſhared the profits ariſing

either from each day's exhibition, or from the whole ſeaſon, among them. I think it is not unlikely, that the clear emoluments of the theatre, after deducting whatever was appropriated to the proprietors of the houſe, were divided into one hundred parts, of which the actors had various ſhares, according to their rank and merit. From Ben Johnſon's Poetaſter, we learn, that one of either the performers or proprietors had ſeven ſhares and a half; but of what integral ſum is not mentioned."

Though we have entered rather fully into the account of the theatre, we cannot omit directing our purſuit to ſome enquiries after Mr. William Shakſpeare; whoſe talents firſt regulated the drama, and whoſe genuine effuſions of nature, are alike captivating to every age; needing no art to moderniſe them to the fluctuating empire of faſhion. This is a taſk on which ſo many learned pens have deigned to beſtow their labour, that no oſtentatious hope of ſuperiority prompts us through deſire of being included in a catalogue ſo reſpectable, to interfere, but the name of the bard is connected with our hiſtory, and the connection muſt not be broken from compliment, a profound reſpect to what his learned biographers have told us; from whoſe conjectures, preſuming upon

upon principles of reaſon, we ſhall here beg permiſſion in ſome reſpect to differ.

In oppoſition to the idle tale which ſome authors have introduced of this great man, it is proper we ſhould obſerve, that moſt if not all of Shakſpeare's plays were performed either at the Globe, or at the theatre in Black-friars; both of which, it appears, belonged to the ſame company of comedians; who aſſumed the title of his Majeſty's Servants from the following licence, granted to them by King James, in the year 1603.

"Pro Laurentio Fletcher & Willielmo Shakſpeare & aliis. A. D. 1603. Pat.

1. Jac. P. 2, m. 4. James by the grace of God, &c. to all juſtices, maiors, ſheriffs, conſtables, headboroughs, and other our officers and loving ſubjects, greeting. Know you that wee, of our ſpecial grace, certaine knowledge, and meer motion, have licenced and authorized, and by theſe preſentes doe licence and authorize theiſe our Servaunts, Lawrence Fletcher, William Shakſpeare, Richard Burbage, Auguſtine Philippes, John Hemings, Henrie Condel, William Sly, Robert Armin, Richard Cowly, and the reſt of their aſſociates, freely to uſe and exerciſe the arte and faculty of playing comedies, tragedies, hiſtories, interludes, morals, paſtorals, ſtage plaies, and ſuch like other as theie have abroadie ſtudied or hereafter ſhall uſe or ſtudie, as well for the recreation of our loving ſubjects, as for our ſolace and pleaſure when we ſhall thincke good to ſee them during our pleaſure: and the ſaid comedies, tragedies, hiſtories, interludes, morals, paſtorals, ſtage plaies, and ſuch like, to ſhew and exerciſe publiquely to their beſt commoditie, when the infection of the plague ſhall decreaſe, as well within theire now uſuall houſe called the Globe, within our County of Surrey, as alſo within anie toune-halls or moute-halls, or other convenient places

within the liberties and freedom of any other citie, univerſitie, toun or boroughe whatſoever, within our ſaid realmes and dominions. Willing and commanding you, and everie of you, as you tender our pleaſure, not only to permit and ſuffer them herein, without any your letts, hindrances, or moleſtations, during our pleaſure, but alſo to be aiding or aſſiſtinge to them if any wrong be to them offered, and to allow them ſuch former curteſies as hathe bene given to men of their place and quallitie; and alſo what further favour you ſhall ſhew to theiſe our ſervaunts for our ſake, we ſhall take kindlie at your handes. In witneſs whereof, &c.

Witneſs our ſelfe at Weſtminſter, the nynteenth daye of Maye.

Per Breve de privato ſigillo."

What we have inſerted puts our poet far above the level of an inferior member of the theatre, but a very different opinion ſeems to have been entertained by ſome perſons of great authority in the literary world; for, Mr. Malone concludes his account with the following extract and references:

"To the foregoing accounts (ſays he) of Shakſpeare's life, I have only one paſſage to add, which Mr. Pope related, as communicated to him by Mr. Rowe.

"In the time of Elizabeth, coaches being yet uncommon, and hired coaches not at all in uſe, thoſe who were too proud, too tender, or too idle to walk, went on horſeback to any diſtant buſineſs or diverſion. Many came on horſeback

back to the play,* and when Shakſpeare fled to London from the terror of a criminal proſecution, his firſt expedient was to wait at the door of the playhouſe, and hold the horſes of thoſe that had no ſervants, that they might be ready again after the performance. In this office he became ſo conſpicuous, for his care and readineſs, that in a ſhort time every man as he alighted called for Will. Shakſpeare, and ſcarcely any other waiter was truſted with a horſe while Will. Shakſpeare could be had. This was the firſt dawn of better fortune. Shakſpeare, finding more horſes put into his hand than he could hold, hired boys to wait under his inſpection, who, when Will. Shakſpeare was ſummoned, were immediately to preſent themſelves, 'I am Shakſpeare's boy, Sir.'

* Many came on horſeback to the play.] Plays were at this time performed in the afternoon. "The pollicie of plaies is very neceſſary, howſoever ſome ſhallow-brained cenſurers (not the deepeſt ſearchers into the ſecrets of government) mightily oppunge them. For whereas *the afternoon* being the idleſt time of the day wherein men that are their own maſters (as gentlemen of the court, the innes of the court, and a number of captains and ſoldiers about London) do wholly beſtow themſelves upon pleaſure, and that pleaſure they divide (how virtuouſly it ſkills not) either in gaming, following of harlots, drinking or ſeeing a play, is it not better (ſince of four extremes, all the world cannot keep them, but they will chooſe one) that they ſhould betake them to the leaſt, which is plaies?" Naſh's Pierce Pennileſſe, his Supplication to the Devil, 1592. *Steevens.*

Sir.' In time Shakſpeare found higher employment; but as long as the practice of riding to the playhouſe continued, the waiters that held the horſes retained the appellation of Shakſpeare's boys."* *Johnſon.*

To

* "The waiters that held the horſes retained the appellation of Shakſpeare's boys.] I cannot diſmiſs this anecdote without obſerving that it ſeems to want every mark of probability. Though Shakſpeare quitted Stratford on account of a juvenile irregularity, we have no reaſon to ſuppoſe that he had forfeited the protection of his father, who was engaged in a lucrative buſineſs, or the love of his wife, who had already brought him two children, and was herſelf the daughter of a ſubſtantial yeoman. It is unlikely therefore when he was beyond the reach of his proſecutor, that he ſhould conceal his plan of life or place of reſidence from thoſe who, if he found himſelf diſtreſſed, could not fail to afford him ſuch ſupplies as would have ſet him above the neceſſity of *holding horſes* for ſubſiſtence. Mr. Malone has remarked in his 'attempt to aſcertain the order in which the plays of Shakſpeare were written,' that he might have found an eaſy introduction to the ſtage; for Thomas Green, a celebrated comedian of that period, was his townſman, and perhaps his relation. The genius of our author prompted him to write poetry; his connection with a player might have given his productions a dramatic turn; or his own ſagacity might have taught him that fame was not incompatible with profit, and that the theatre was an avenue to both. That it was once the cuſtom to ride on horſeback to the play, I am likewiſe yet to learn. The moſt popular of the theatres were on the Bank-ſide; and we are told by the ſatirical pamphleteers of the time, that the uſual mode of conveyance to theſe places of amuſement, was by water: but not a ſingle writer ſo much as hints the cuſtom of riding to them, or at the practice of having horſes held during the hours of exhibition. Some alluſion to this uſage (if it had exiſted) muſt, I think, have been diſcovered in the courſe of our reſearches after contemporary faſhions. Let it be remembered

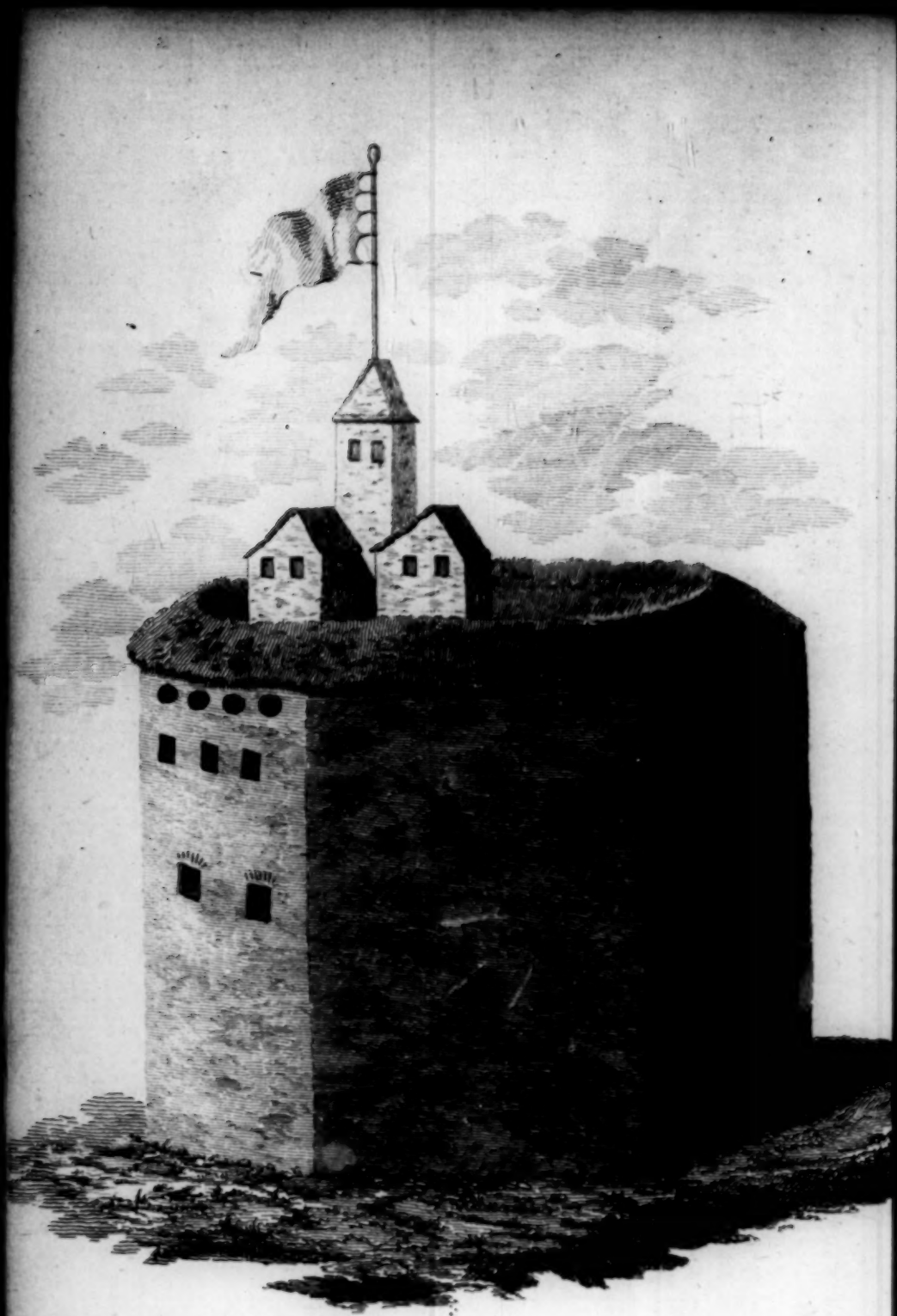
To theſe we preſume to add ſome obſervations of our own, that very naturally occur after reading Mr. Steevens's opinion, in which we quite coincide; for even taking it for granted, that perſons did, at this period, uſually ride on horſeback to the theatre, there does not ſeem any real authority to warrant a ſuppoſition that Mr. William Shakſpeare was employed in ſo ſervile an office as that of holding the horſes. When he left Stratford, the place of his nativity, his ſituation was at leaſt ſuch a one as put him far above ſo mean an employment, and the natural bent of his genius was of too elevated a nature to render it a matter of choice. It is true, the inconvenience which he laboured under from the proſecuting ſpirit of his enemy, Sir

membered too that we receive this tale on no higher authority than that of Cibber's Lives of the Poets, Vol. I. p. 130. 'Sir William Davenant told it to Mr. Betterton, who communicated it to Mr. Rowe,' who (according to Dr. Johnſon) related it to Mr. Pope. Mr. Rowe (if this intelligence be authentic) ſeems to have concurred with me in opinion, as he forebore to introduce a circumſtance ſo incredible into his Life of Shakſpeare. As to the book which furniſhes the anecdotes, not the ſmalleſt part of it was the compoſition of Mr. Cibber, being entirely written by a Mr. Shiells, amanuenſis to Dr. Johnſon, when his Dictionary was preparing for the preſs. T. Cibber, was in the King's Bench, and accepted of 10 *guineas* from the bookſellers for leave to prefix his name to the work; and it was purpoſely ſo prefixed as to leave the reader in doubt whether himſelf or his father was the perſon deſigned." *Steevens.*

Sir Thomas Linly, might for a time render it neceſſary that he ſhould embrace any ſervitude for the ſake of privacy, but this could in no wiſe be effected by a ſituation in which his name was rendered a matter of notoriety; the more probable conjecture is, that when Mr. Shakſpeare came to London, he did, through the intereſt of his townſman, Mr. Green, procure ſome employment about the theatre, and that the regulation of theſe boys who plied at the door came under his inſpection, and from thence, by his judicious management, as well as his perſonal attendance to their conduct, they might derive their title to the name of Shakſpeare's boys: thus our inimitable author, for his care, may have been degraded to ſo low a rank. But preſuming ſome foundation for the truth of this tale, he is more likely to have exerciſed the office attributed to him at Blackfriars than at the Globe, where we have ſeen he was included in the patent, and which ſeems to have derived its reſpectability from his talents.

With reſpect to the exact ſpot on which this theatre ſtood, we have this account:

It was ſituated in what is now called Maid-lane; the north ſide and building adjoining, extending from the weſt ſide of Counter-alley, to



THE GLOBE THEATRE.

to the north ſide of the paſſage leading to Mr. Brooks's cooperage; on the eaſt ſide beyond the end of Globe-alley, including the ground on which ſtood the late pariſh workhouſe, and from thence continuing to the ſouth end of Mr. Brook's paſſage. Under this building was Fountain-alley, leading from Horſeſhoe-alley into Caſtle-lane. Several of the neighbouring inhabitants remember theſe premiſes being wholly taken down about fifty years ago, having remained for many years in a very ruinous ſtate; avoided by the young and the ſuperſtitious as a place haunted by thoſe imaginary beings called evil ſpirits.

It would be abſurd to offer the repreſentation of the Globe Theatre in the annexed plate as correct, Mr. Malone has, in his edition of Shakſpeare, given us a ſimilar one cut in wood, and the old copper-plate views deſcribe it nearly in the ſame manner, but the authenticity of either, at a period ſo remote, requires a better authority than we poſſeſs; it is probable the general appearance has been preſerved, though it affords very little to boaſt of from our notions of convenience.

Before we purſue our further enquiries relative to the ancient ſtate of Bank-ſide, we ſhall

preſent the reader with a deſcription of the preſent ſituation of the greater part of the ſpot we have juſt deſcribed, a conſiderable part of which is now occupied by the brewery of Meſſrs. Barclay and Perkins, formerly Thrale's, and by which name it is better known. The preſent proprietors have, with that obliging civility which is uſual with them, afforded us every opportunity of viewing their extenſive premiſes, but an intelligent correſpondent having favoured us wiih the following particulars, we have preferred his account.

THRALE's BREWHOUSE.

" The BREWERY of Meſſrs. THRALE and Co. is moſt conveniently ſituated upon the banks of the Thames, at the corner of Park-ſtreet, and to the north-weſt of the church of St. Mary Overy's. Upon a part of the premiſes formerly ſtood the *Globe Playhouſe*, ſo well known for having been one of the moſt frequented theatres of the metropolis in the reign of Elizabeth and James the Firſt. Some circumſtances took place here which ſtrongly marked the cuſtoms of that age, and contraſt them with the leſs rational practices of the preſent times; a play was an entertainment for the afternoon, for the company uſually aſſembled ſoon after mid-day, and lads called Shakſpeare's boys, dreſſed in blue coats with ſcarlet collars, attended to hold the horſes at the entrance

entrance of Globe-alley, for a penny a-piece, of thoſe who frequented the theatre. But a more important event brings this place forward in the liſt of antiquarian reſearches, for here the immortal Shakſpeare * firſt diſplayed his abilities as an actor. The paſſage which led to the Globe Tavern, of which the playhouſe formed a part, was, till within theſe few years, known by the name of *Globe-alley*, and upon its ſite now ſtands a large ſtorehouſe for porter. The brewery has ariſen by degrees to its preſent eminence of character and ſpaciouſneſs of accommodations, as it was comparatively very ſmall when occupied by Mr. Halſey, about the year 1690 or 1700; it was afterwards enlarged by his nephew Mr. Ralph Thrale, who was member for the Borough of Southwark. Mr. Henry Thrale, his ſon and ſucceſſor, was univerſally beloved and eſteemed for his amiable diſpoſition and high character as a man of buſineſs; he repreſented the Borough for ſeveral ſeſſions of Parliament; he married Miſs Heſter Lynch Saliſbury, better known by the names of Thrale and Piozzi for her ingenious literary productions.

By

* We have entered rather fully into this ſubject in its proper place, notwithſtanding which, we have thought it proper not to diſturb the preſent account.

" By Mr. Henry Thrale the office was more fully improved in every reſpect; ſoon after his death, in the year 1781, it was diſpoſed of for the ſum of 135,000*l.* to Meſſrs. Barclay and Perkins, the preſent proprietors; by them the office has been rendered ſo much more convenient for carrying on a very large buſineſs, that what was done by their predeceſſors forms now no more than a part of the whole. As a proof how much the quantity of porter has increaſed in proportion, in the year 1752 there were only 34,000 barrels brewed, and it appears in the laſt year it amounted to no leſs than 134,000 barrels.

" The buildings of which the preſent office conſiſts, are remarkably ample and convenient; the ſpace occupied by the yard and the various edifices, is computed at nearly ſix acres, a portion of ground that would, in the opinion of many perſons, be thought ſufficient for a villa and a park. The cooperage, the carpenter's, the wheeler's, and the farrier's ſhops are particularly large, and well adapted to their reſpective purpoſes. The ſtables nearly compleat the form of a large quadrangle, and are capable of containing with every ſuitable convenience, no leſs than fourſcore horſes. The inſide of the brewhouſe ſtrikes the eye of the ſpectator with ſurpriſe, by the

the vaſt ſpace it contains, as it is eighty feet in width, and two hundred and fifty in length. Among the numerous ſtorehouſes there is one diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of *Number Nine*, which for its wide ſpace and elegant proportions, is ſcarcely to be equalled by any room of the kind; the malt-lofts are ſo large as to be capable of containing nearly thirty thouſand quarters. Here is alſo an excellent ſteam-engine, which has continued to perform its operations without being in the leaſt unimpared, for more than eight years: it was erected by thoſe able mechanics Meſſrs. Boulton and Watt, and does ſingular credit to their ingenuity.

" But the circumſtances that render this brewery particularly worthy of public notice, and make it ſo frequently the reſort of ſtrangers of all countries, are the largeneſs and the number of the ſtorehouſes and the caſks: the ſtorehouſes are capable of containing no leſs a quantity than 70,000 barrels. There may be offices in London which poſſeſs a few caſks more capacious, but none that have more caſks of a certain ſize, that contain ſo large a quantity as are here to be found. As theſe caſks are ſo much elevated above the ground, and the light is ſo well thrown upon them from different ſides of the cellars, they anſwer all the purpoſes of utility,

utility, as well as aſtoniſh the mind of the curious ſpectator, and it naturally occurs to him, that no place in the world, except London, can boaſt of manufactories upon ſo magnificent a ſcale, and no place except London, appears to be capable of finding conſumers for ſo vaſt a quantity. The architect ſeems, at firſt ſight, as if he had intended by the conſtruction of theſe well proportioned and gigantic cylinders of wood, merely to form objects moſt ſtriking to the eye; he had, however, a more important object in view, ſince it is found from long experience, that by being ſo elevated and ſurrounded with ſo much light, they are eaſily acceſſible, and the porter can be drawn off with the greateſt eaſe and expedition.

" The reputation and the enjoyment of London porter, is by no means confined to England; as a proof of the truth of this aſſertion, this houſe exports annually very large quantities; ſo far extended are its commercial connections, that *Thrale's intire* is well known, as a delicious beverage, from the frozen regions of Ruſſia to the burning ſands of Bengal and Sumatra. The empreſs of all the Ruſſias, is, indeed, ſo partial to porter, that ſhe has ordered repeatedly very large quantities for her own drinking, and that of her court. It refreſhes the brave ſoldiers, who

who are fighting the battles of their country in Germany, and animates with new ardour and activity the coloniſts of *Sierra Leone* and Botany Bay. It is not only evident from the exportation of other articles, but likewiſe from the quantity of Porter ſent abroad, that *Thrale's intire* extends the reputation of Britiſh produce to the moſt remote quarters of the Globe.

" In conſequence of the intimacy, that for many years ſubſiſted between Dr. Johnſon and Mr. Thrale, the Doctor was accuſtomed to ſpend much time at the brewery as well as at Streatham. On the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet is an agreeable piece of pleaſure ground, encircled with a gravel walk, and planted with poplars and other trees, which is known by the name of Palmyra; here he was wont to walk, and to indulge his ſolitary meditations. A window over the counting-houſe is ſhewn, at which this great moraliſt has been frequently ſeen to ſtand in a poſture of adoration, and has been heard to utter his prayers with great fervour and devotion. It is well known that he was particularly fond of reſorting hither, as excluſive of the literary parties that he met at Mr. Thrale's table, in this place he had an opportunity of ſeeing a variety of mechanical inſtruments, and of learning their various uſes in the

the proceſs of manufactures. Not content, however, with ſuch information, he ſearched amidſt his chemical experiments into the properties of malt and hops, and well underſtood, as Mr. Boſwell informs us,* the art of brewing porter.

" It is worthy of remark, that at two periods of time ſo diſtant as the reign of Elizabeth and George the Third, this place was frequented by perſons ſo eminent in the annals of Engliſh literature, as Shakſpeare and Johnſon, and has derived much celebrity from their connection with its proprietors.

" Thoſe gentlemen, who employ ſo immenſe a capital as is neceſſary for this Brewery, who ſet ſo much induſtry in motion, by engaging ſo great number of perſons in the different departments of it, who ſo much benefit the public revenue by the immenſe taxes they pay to government, and conduce ſo much to the extent and the glory of Engliſh commerce, ought to be conſidered as diſtinguiſhed friends to their native country, and promoters of its beſt intereſts. And upon the whole, when we conſider the immenſe ſum embarked in this trade, the

* Boſwell's ſecond edition of his Journal, page 324.

the vaſt extent of the premiſes, the capaciouſneſs of the buildings, the peculiar convenience of the wharf-houſe for the purpoſes of exportation, the number of ſervants, horſes, and carriages, the various trades connected with it, and which it ſupports; the dexterity, expedition, vigilance, and addreſs, with which the whole buſineſs is conducted by the preſent proprietors, we may venture to pronounce, that this office is one of the firſt concerns of the kind in London.

"During the memorable riot in the year 1780, when the mob committed ſo many depredations in every part of London, it is very remarkable, that although they threatened this office with deſtruction in conſequence of Mr. Thrale having voted for the bill that favoured the Roman Catholics, it eſcaped without ſuſtaining any injury. When they came to attack it in great numbers, they were diverted from their deſtructive purpoſes by the manly addreſs and hoſpitality of Mr. Perkins, a principal in the houſe."

Near to this ſpot is the water works by which the neighbourhood in general is ſupplied, and now called

THE BOROUGH WATER-WORKS.

Theſe works were formerly called Thrale's

Water-Works, they are ſaid to have been originally erected by Mr. Thrale, for the purpoſe of ſupplying his brewery, and were then worked by horſes; they were afterwards purchaſed by a company who are incorporated and called by their preſent name; by this company a ſteam engine was erected, about the year 1770, which differs from thoſe we have before mentioned, the former being worked by ſteam alone, whereas, that of which we now treat is worked differently, namely, by the preſſure of the atmoſphere upon the ſteam piſton. We do not profeſs to enter into mechanical deſcriptions, but we feel an equal obligation to Mr. Hately, the engineer belonging to theſe works, for his explanations and offers of aſſiſtance, had ſuch been the purpoſe of the work we have undertaken.

Near this place is a windmill, built on the remains of an old meeting-houſe, and now uſed as a colour mill; ſeveral other places, a deſcription of which would be but little gratifying to the curious, now occupy this part of the Bank, but the principal manufactory remaining to be mentioned among the modern eſtabliſhments, is the dye-houſe of Meſſrs. Arcly and Child, ſituated at the corner of Horſeſhoe-alley, near which is a landing place for thoſe who croſs the

Thames

Thames from the oppoſite ſhore in the city of London. On a part of the Bank-ſide, according to the beſt hiſtorians, were

THE STEWS.

Though ſome objections have been made to a publication of particulars relative to the Stews which were anciently licenſed on the Bankſide, yet they do not ſeem to us ſufficiently founded in propriety to warrant ſuch an omiſſion. Laws, cuſtoms, and characters, however deteſtable in themſelves, are not therefore to be diſregarded by the hiſtorian; this is an opinion not original, and as there are many valuable books yet extant that ſupport it, no apology need be made in its favour.

Whether the licenſing places and perſons, for ends contrary to religion and morality, can be juſtified upon any ſcore of political reaſoning, is not the buſineſs of the preſent attempt to determine. Vice already holds her empire rather unreſtrained in this country; and it has been ſaid, where the diſpoſition of the people, and the habitual courſe of depravity, are its ſupporters, the reſtraining it within particular limits is an expedient to be juſtified upon the beſt principles of policy, inaſmuch as where an evil prevails, by tolerating certain limited exerciſes

of it, the greater ill is prevented by the authority granted for the leſſer. Upon theſe opinions it is the buſineſs of the Legiſlature to determine: there are, indeed, ſome written authorities publiſhed about the year 1740, much in favour of tolerating the Stews; but as a peruſal of books, in which if there is ſome true reaſoning, yet there is alſo much falſe, would be but little conducive to mend mankind, we forbear any reference to them. Nothing can be juſtified which may be avoided by a virtuous and well-regulated attention to the duties of religion, morality, and a reciprocal regard to the ſeveral orders of ſociety; it is therefore to be hoped that no miſtaken motive of political wiſdom, from any principles of fine-ſpun natural philoſophy, will ever paſs a law to tolerate diſhonour.

Having offered this little exordium, we ſhall proceed to relate ſuch particulars of theſe places as we are furniſhed with, by the ſearches we have made into antiquity.

Near to the Bear-Garden, on the Bankſide, was formerly the Bordellow, or Stews, ſo called from ſeveral licenſed houſes for the entertainment of lewd perſons of both ſexes. Theſe were ſubject to ſeveral laws and regulations, and their manner of life and privileges received many

many confirmations from the Crown. The diſtance of time precludes our attempting to aſcertain, with any degree of certainty, the foundation of theſe places, ſince, in the reign of king Henry the Second, and in the year 1162, we find, in a parliament held at Weſtminſter, an act paſſed for confirming ſeveral ordinances, ſtatutes, and *old* cuſtoms, obſerved in that place: from the word *old* it is a reaſonable conjecture, that they were then of ſome antiquity, and that the parliament at that time gave a legal ſanction to thoſe regulations, which cuſtom had previouſly eſtabliſhed; ſome of which are here inſerted, from Stowe's Survey.

" That no Stew-holder, or his wife, ſhould let or ſtay any ſingle woman to goe and come freely at times, when they liſted.

" No Stew-holder to keep any woman to board, but ſhe to board abroad at her pleaſure.

" To take no more for the woman's chamber in the weeke than fourteene pence.

" Not to keep open his doors upon holy dayes.

" Not to keepe any ſingle woman in his houſe on the holy dayes, but the Bayliffe to ſee them voided out of the Lordſhip.

" No

"No ſingle woman to be kept againſt her will, that would have her ſinne.

"No Stew-holder receive any woman of religion, or any man's wife.

"No ſingle woman to take mony to lye with any man, except ſhe lye with him all night, till the morrow.

"No man to be drawn or enticed into any ſtew-houſe.

"The conſtables, bayliffe, and others, every weeke to ſearch every ſtew-houſe.

"No Stew-holder to keepe any woman, that hath the perillous infirmity of burning; nor to ſell bread, ale, fleſh, wood, coale, or any victuals, &c."

Upon a ſhort review of their ſubſequent protection, it appears that, in the year 1345, king Edward the Third confirmed to them the privileges they then enjoyed, and, as ſome ſay, directed a badge or dreſs of diſtinction to be worn by the women inhabiting that place; that in the year 1381, the Stew-houſes were the property of William Walworth, the then Lord Mayor of London, by whom they were let out to Flemiſh women, or, as they are by ſome termed

termed, the Froes of Flanders. In the fifth year of the reign of Richard the Second, a diſcontent aroſe among the people on account of the heavy taxation with which they thought themſelves grieved; and a collector of the poll-tax at Dartford, in Kent, having, under pretence of ſtrict attention to his duty, offered an inſult to the daughter of one Walter Tyler, it ſo exaſperated the father, that by a ſingle blow with the weapon he then held in his hand, the collector was killed. The tax being obnoxious, and the collector's behaviour intolerable (having, in addition to the inſult offered the daughter, uſed both ill language, and firſt ſtruck the father), the people became ſtrongly attached to Wat Tyler, who took upon himſelf to be their leader; and after increaſing their number in various parts of Kent, they marched with him to London. Amongſt other objects of their fury (William Walworth, the mayor, having ſhut the city gates) they determined to deſtroy the Stews, probably not ſo much from a principle of reform, as from a paſſion of revenge, which Wat Tyler concluded could not be more effectually done than by cutting off ſo large a branch of his lordſhip's revenue. It is pretty well known that Wat Tyler finiſhed his career in Smithfield, and that William Walworth diſpatched him, and with as little ceremony

mony as Tyler had formerly done the collector at Dartford. This act is by ſome writters attributed to Walworth's revenge for the loſs of the Stews; but his ſituation at the time, his being the Lord Mayor of London, with the occaſion and the dignity of his office, juſtify a more liberal interpretation of his motive: be this as it may, the ſervice he did the State procured him the honour of knighthood, and the more ſolid reſpect of a penſion of 100*l.* per annum, a conſiderable ſum in thoſe days; and in reſpect to the city of London, whoſe chief officer ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf, it is ſaid the dagger was added to their arms.

The deſtruction of the Stew-houſes by Wat Tyler was not eſſential, for they were afterwards again permitted in the reign of Henry the Sixth. In the year 1506, they were for ſome time ſhut up by Henry the Seventh; they were then eighteen, but they were ſhortly after again licenſed and reduced to twelve; from this number no alteration took place till their final ſuppreſſion, by public proclamation and ſound of trumpet, in the year 1546, by his majeſty king Henry the Eighth, a prince who though he defied the authority of the pope, and gave no very great example of reformation in his own perſon, yet by grace, or caprice, thought proper

to

to deſtroy an eſtabliſhment which muſt have been a leſs diſgrace to his reign than moſt of the acts of his own life: thus tenderneſs of conſcience for the welfare of others was more conſpicuous than his exemplary contempt for lewdneſs. But even in the days which tolerated theſe receptacles of profligacy, they were maintained from policy alone, as appears by the conduct of the churchmen of thoſe times; the inmates or ſingle women were excommunicated, not ſuffered to enter the church while living, and refuſed Chriſtian burial after death, and were interred in a piece of ground called the ſingle women's church-yard, ſet apart for the purpoſe. The houſes were diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral ſigns painted on the fronts, as a Boar's Head, the Crane, the Cardinal's Hat, the Swan, the Bell, the Caſtle, the Croſs Keys, and the Gun; and though ſanctioned by legal authority, yet in ſuch a light of diſrepute were the keepers of them held, that by an act, paſſed in the eleventh year of the reign of Henry the Sixth, they were prohibited from ſerving or being impanelled upon any jury, or keeping any tavern or public-houſe of entertainment. Long previous to this act, and after the death of Sir William Walworth, to whom, as before obſerved, the Stews belonged, the whole profits of licenſing the Stews came into the hands of the biſhop; but John

Northampton, who ſucceeded Walworth, either piqued at the biſhop's invading his right, or out of a real reforming principle, commenced a ſevere perſecution. He had his ſpies and conſtables in every ſtreet to apprehend ſtrollers; and ſuch women as were neither handſome nor rich enough to bribe his officers, were carried through the ſtreets in great pomp, with their hair ſhorn, and trumpets and pipes playing before them. This was contrary to the biſhop's expreſs commands, who had ſeveral bickerings with him on the occaſion. That biſhops, who are covered with the ſacred garb of religion, ſhould in any age have ſo proſtituted the very name of holineſs, is a melancholy inſtance of human depravity; and that any part of a revenue, for the ſupport of theſe holy fathers, ſhould be drained from ſuch a ſink of wretchedneſs, taints their character with a rank hypocriſy, unknown, we hope, to the prelates of our day. We have ſtill errors, for which ſome ſober brows will furniſh a text; but the days of ſuperſtitious reverence to the tricks of prieſtcraft are, we hope, gone for ever.

The BEAR GARDENS.

On the ſpot where theſe animals were kept for ſport in ancient times, and relative to which we find nothing of ſufficient conſequence to relate,

late, is now a foundery, called the Bear Garden Foundery, the property of Mr. Bradley, and which, during the preſent war, has been employed in caſting very conſiderable quantities of ſhot and ſhells for government ſervice. Adjoining to this place was anciently the Queen's Pike Gardens, as appears by a grant of king Charles the Second, made in the year 1635, of certain premiſes then called the Unicorn, in which grant there is an exception to his majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, of all mines, &c. and alſo of the Queen's Pike Gardens, occupied by his majeſty's purveyor of pike. Here were the pike ponds, but they have been long ſince totally deſtroyed and filled up, and much of that, which in the days of Charles was an agreeable retreat, is now covered by a timber yard, a maſt-maker's, and buildings of various deſcriptions. Of later date, at the back of the maſt-maker's, was a place called the Skin Market, of which now not even the name is preſerved.

From the end of the Bank-ſide to the Falcon Iron Foundery, is now called Willow-ſtreet. The Falcon public houſe adjoining the foundery, is the laſt houſe at this extremity of the pariſh, and was once the moſt conſiderable inn in this part of the County of Surrey, the adjoining

foundery being anciently a part of it; and ſo lately as forty years ago, chaiſes and every travelling accommodation was, as we are told, provided at the Falcon, to which place there was a ferry from the oppoſite ſide of the water. The foundery is now kept by Meſſrs. Prickett and Handyſide, and is employed in a very extenſive buſineſs. The dwelling houſe now occupied by Mr. Prickett at the foundery, is ſaid to have been built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, for a Mr. Jones, who then carried on the buſineſs of an iron founder, and contracted for the manufacturing the railing round St. Paul's Church, which were here caſt; there is great probability, and indeed we have no reaſon to doubt the truth of this aſſertion, from the ſimilitude of the architectural ornaments to the manner of Sir Chriſtopher, and to thoſe of St. Paul's, and which is even now the admiration of perſons ſkilled in architecture. There are few modern pieces of brickwork equal to the north front of this houſe, and in ſhort the whole of it bears evident marks of the ſubſtantial taſte of the times in which it was erected. It is ſaid that very near the Falcon was once a mill for the grinding of corn for the priory at St. Mary Overy's, now St. Saviour's; it was near this ſpot in ſome part of the pariſh of Chriſt-

church,

church, which as the reader has ſeen, was taken out of St. Saviour's.

Proceeding ſouthward from the Falcon, up Gravel-lane, on the eaſt ſide of the way (the oppoſite ſide being out of this pariſh, and conſequently not the object of our enquiries) we come to THE PEACOCK BREWERY, which is now, and has been for a conſiderable number of years, the property of Mr. Benjamin Cape. It was eſtabliſhed upwards of forty years ſince, by a Mr. Whitaker, who had been a waterman, and the trade was afterwards carried on under the firm of Whitaker and Yates, for about twenty years; from that period it has been held, by the preſent poſſeſſor, with increaſing reſpectability. We are not furniſhed with any account of the ſtate of this ſpot, previous to its application to the preſent uſe; near it, however, was BECK'S LIVERY STABLES, erected on a ſpot which had formerly been a whiting yard. This place was of conſiderable buſineſs, in its way, about forty years ſince, and ſo it is ſaid to have continued till after the building of the bridge at Black-friars; it is certain, however, that it was originally Paris Gardens, and the adjacent lands. The ſign of Mr. Cape's brewery (the Peacock) or of Thrale's (the Anchor) do not help us to even a ſpeculative opinion of their original ſtate,

that

that unmeaning ſtupidity which has nothing but antiquity to recommend it, but wants common ſenſe to juſtify it, ſtill remains handed down to us, for what reaſon we leave more intelligent minds to gueſs; it is certain, that though the anchor may remotely denote hope of ſucceſs, the peacock cannot have any ſenſible alluſion to its ſituation.

The CLINK PRISON.

Various are the opinions of the old inhabitants, in reſpect to the place where this priſon ſtood, but we find from thoſe who lived many years near the ſpot, it was ſituated near the corner of Maid-lane, as we turn out of Gravel-lane: about fifty years ago it was in very great decay, and the laſt keeper's name was James Skates; this priſon becoming unfit for its purpoſes, a dwelling houſe on the Bank-ſide was fitted up, in a ſecure manner, in its ſtead, until the priſon at Battle-bridge was afterwards prepared, and there, or near that ſpot, it has ſince continued. When the priſon in Maid-lane was deſtroyed, old Sir John Ladd began the buildings which ſupplied its place, and which now occupy the ſpace from Mrs. Ware's, the baker, the corner of Gravel-lane, to Mr. Sargeont's, glaziers ſhop, in Maid-lane. The houſe on the Bank-ſide,

Bank-ſide, converted into a temporary priſon for the reaſon before mentioned, ſeems to account for the opinion of many perſons, that the original Clink Priſon was there, but theſe opinions are entirely unfounded.

THE CHARITY-SCHOOL AND MEETING-HOUSE, IN ZOAR-STREET.

This ſchool appears to have been founded in the reign of James the Second, in the year 1687, and is part of a very ancient meeting-houſe, the pews, pulpit, gallery, and other appendages to a place of divine worſhip ſtill remaining, though in a very decayed condition. This meeting is ſaid to have belonged to Dr. Thomas Barlow, the patron and friend of the memorable John Bunyan, author of the Pilgrim's Progreſs, and who afterwards delivered his diſcourſes there by Dr. Barlow's appointment. Suppoſing this account to be true, the foundation of the meeting-houſe muſt have been long prior to the eſtabliſhment of the ſchool, for Bunyan died in the year 1688, but one year after the ſchool was eſtabliſhed.—As every circumſtance relating to men of diſtinguiſhed talents, muſt be gratifying to our readers, we hope the following ſhort account of Bunyan and Dr. Barlow, his friend, will be acceptable.

John

John Bunyan was born at Elſtow, near Bedford, in 1628. He was the ſon of a tinker, and in the early part of his life, was a great reprobate, and a ſoldier in the parliament army; but being at length deeply ſtruck with a ſenſe of his guilt, he laid aſide his profligate courſes, became remarkable for his ſobriety, and applied himſelf to obtain ſome degree of learning. About the year 1655, he was admitted a member of a Baptiſt congregation at Bedford, and was ſoon after choſen their preacher; but in 1660 being taken up, and tried for preſuming to preach, he was cruelly ſentenced to perpetual baniſhment; and in the mean time committed to jail, where neceſſity obliged him to learn to make long-tagged thread laces for his ſupport; to add to his diſtreſs, he had a wife and ſeveral children, among whom was a daughter who was blind. In this unjuſt and cruel confinement, he was detained twelve years and a half, and during that time, wrote many of his tracts, but he was at length diſcharged by the humane interpoſition of Dr. Barlow. When King James's Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience was publiſhed, he was choſen paſtor of a congregation at Bedford. He at length died of a fever at London, on the 31ſt of Auguſt 1688, aged 60. He alſo wrote an allegory called the Holy War. His Pilgrim's Progreſs

Progreſs has been tranſlated into moſt European languages; and his works have been collected together and printed in two volumes folio.

Thomas Barlow was born in 1607, and appointed fellow of Queen's College in Oxford, in 1633; two years after he was choſen reader of metaphyſics to the Univerſity. He was keeper of the Bodleian Library, and in 1657, was choſen provoſt of Queen's College. After the reſtoration of King Charles II. he was nominated one of the commiſſioners for reſtoring the members unjuſtly expelled in 1648. He wrote at that time "the Caſe of Toleration in Matters of Religion," to Mr. R. Boyle. In 1675, he was made biſhop of Lincoln. After the Popiſh plot, he publiſhed ſeveral tracts againſt the Roman Catholic religion, in which he ſhews an uncommon extent of learning and ſkill in polemical divinity. Nevertheleſs, when the Duke of York was proclaimed king, he took all opportunities of expreſſing his affection toward him; but after the revolution he as readily voted that the king had abdicated his kingdom, and was very vigorous in excluding thoſe of the clergy who refuſed the oaths from their benefices.

Mr. Granger obſerves, that "this learned prelate, whom nature deſigned for a ſcholar, and

who acted in conformity with the bent of nature, was perhaps as great a maſter of the learned languages, and of the works of the celebrated authors who have written in thoſe languages, as any man of his age. The greateſt part of his writings, of which Mr. Wood has given us a catalogue, are againſt popery; and his conduct for ſome time, like that of other calviniſts, appeared to be in direct oppoſition to the church of Rome. But after James aſcended the throne, he ſeemed to approach much nearer to popery than he ever did before. He ſent the king an addreſs of thanks for his Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience, and is ſaid to have written reaſons for reading that declaration. His compliances were much the ſame after the revolution. His moderation, to call it by the ſofteſt name, was very great; indeed ſo great as to bring the firmneſs of his character in queſtion. But caſuiſtry, which was his moſt diſtinguiſhed talent, not only reconciles ſeeming contradictions, but has alſo been known to admit contradictions themſelves. He was, abſtracted from the laxity of principles, a very great and worthy man." He died at Buckden in Huntingdonſhire, on the 8th of October, 1691, in the 85th year of his age.

The ſchool remarked to be a part of the meeting-houſe before-mentioned, was founded by

by occaſion of the following circumſtance. One Poulton, a Jeſuit, had opened a ſchool near this place, and given public notice that he would inſtruct the children of the poor without any expence to their parents, and this ſchool was opened to counteract the dangerous conſequences of a Popiſh ſchool; its firſt inſtitutors and patrons were, Mr. Arthur Shallet, Mr. Samuel Warburton, and Mr. Fernando Holland. The number of ſcholars was at firſt forty, from thence increaſed to fifty, and now to one hundred and eighty. It is ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions, and ——— Baker, Eſq. is the preſent treaſurer. The boys are under the care of Mr. James Farley, and an aſſiſtant, and the girls are educated at a houſe a ſhort diſtance from the boys ſchool, under the care and management of Mrs. Walton, who needs no better teſtimony of her good conduct, when it it ſaid, ſhe has held her preſent ſituation near thirty years. Charities, of every deſcription, deſerve the beſt commendation humanity can beſtow, but we too frequently ſee thoſe whoſe education depend upon public benevolence, are rather left negligently to learn what they can, than diligently inſtructed and aſſiſted in learning what they ought. The boys ſchool we are ſpeaking of, needs better conveniences for the education of youth; we have no right to doubt

the diligence of the maſter, but the general appearance of the ſchool ſeems to indicate a want of ſomething which will eaſily ſuggeſt itſelf to an intelligent mind, whenever the ſeaſon of inſpection arrives. A ſermon is preached for the benefit of the charity annually, on the firſt of January, at a Meeting, in St. Thomas's, Southwark.

On the eaſt ſide of Gravel-lane, and nearly oppoſite George-ſtreet, are ſix alms houſes. On a ſtone on the front appears the following inſcription:

> Theſe alms houſes were rebuilt at the charge of the pariſh of St. Saviour's, in the year 1705.

The WORKHOUSE,

Is a ſpacious and convenient building, ſituated at the upper end of Pepper-ſtreet; this houſe was finiſhed and rendered fit for the reception of the poor, and they were firſt removed into it, in the year 1777. The erecting it is ſaid to have coſt the pariſh five thouſand pounds. The burying-ground adjoining to it was conſecrated by Dr. John Thomas, biſhop of Rocheſter, on the 27th of July, 1780. Defective as our poor laws certainly are, and haraſſing as it is to the unfortunate objects they were meant to protect, to be dragged from ſeſſions to ſeſſions, until a ſettlement

ſettlement can be aſcertained by ſome diſtinction ſpringing from the niceſt refinement of legal policy, we may venture to pronounce it, at leaſt, a comfort to thoſe whom misfortunes have left to the protection of the public, to be here ſupported. From a view of this houſe compared with others, we were led to remark, that thoſe who are able, are employed on work ſuitable to their ability, ſupplied with warm and very cleanly lodging, ſufficient cloathing, and proviſions of very good quality. The work rooms, which conſiſt of various employments, winding ſilk, carding wool, coarſe needle-work, &c. are under the inſpection of perſons employed for the purpoſe, but who belong to the houſe, and they ſeem to be conducted with decency and induſtry. The various accommodations are very convenient; the kitchen, dining-hall, and ſtore-rooms are decent, cleanly, and adequately ſupplied with what is neceſſary. The bread conſumed is baked in the houſe. There is a neat committee-room for tranſacting parochial concerns. The committee conſiſts of the ſix wardens before deſcribed as to their reſpective duties, eight overſeers, and twelve principal inhabitants, ſome of whom regularly attend every Thurſday evening, at ſix o'clock, and two of them attend in rotation on Tueſday and Saturday at twelve o'clock, to inſpect the proviſions

viſions and the general conduct of the charity. The committee of the commiſſioners under the clink paving act, alſo meet here on Wedneſday evenings, at ſix o'clock. In the month of February, 1784, five hundred and thirty people were ſupported in this houſe, but the general number is from three to four hundred. The ſick are attended by a ſurgeon elected by the committee; the gentleman who now holds that office is a Mr. John White, and who was elected to it by a conſiderable majority in the room of Mr. Harrington, on the 30th of January, 1783. Divine ſervice is uſually performed here by the chaplains or their curates on Monday evenings.

The preſent maſter of the workhouſe is Mr. Benjamin Courtney; he is allowed a ſalary of 30*l.* per annum for his ſervices, and was elected in 1792, in the room of Mark Cork, deceaſed.

The matron, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, was elected in the year 1788, and is allowed a ſalary of 20*l.* per annum. To theſe ſalaries are added conſiderable advantages ariſing from perquiſites.

It ſhould be remarked, that the garden belonging to this houſe was part of a place of entertainment, ſome years ago, called Finche's Grotto

Grotto Gardens, the rotunda belonging to which is ſtill ſtanding on the outſide of the garden wall, but it is not within this pariſh. To ſpeak of the conductors of this charity with reſpect, is but juſtice; to ſay more at the preſent period would ſeem flattery. As we enter the door on the right hand, is the following table of rules and orders, proper to be here preſerved.

ORDERED:

That every perſon admitted into this houſe, ſhall be employed in ſuch buſineſs as the maſter or miſtreſs ſhall direct, unleſs diſabled by ſickneſs or infirmity.

That if any perſon go out of this houſe without leave of the maſter or miſtreſs; or having ſuch permiſſion, ſhall not return by eight o'clock in the evening in the ſummer, or by ſix o'clock in the winter half year, ſuch perſon ſhall not be admitted in again without an order in writing from one of the overſeers.

That no perſon be admitted into this houſe, on idle viſits or pretences.

That if any perſon be guilty of ſwearing, drunkenneſs, ſcolding, quarrelling, or fighting, report be made to the next committee, in order to bring ſuch offenders to puniſhment.

That

That no ſpirituous liquors be brought into this houſe, on any pretence whatever.

Every perſon admitted into this houſe, is required to attend to theſe orders, on pain of being diſcharged.

LOMAN's POND.

Near the Workhouſe, and on the ſouth of Duke-ſtreet, are now the ſeveral ſtreets, called Orange-ſtreet, Lemon-ſtreet, Silver-ſtreet, &c. The ſpot being generally called Loman's Pond, from a pool of water formerly of that name in Wincheſter Park, of which this was a part. Here is alſo the white lead manufactory of George Lane, Eſq. there is a peculiarity in the front of the dwelling houſe, which is chiefly compoſed of flint, worthy remark.

In Duke-ſtreet, near the corner of the ſtreet which leads to the workhouſe, and is called Pepper-ſtreet, is a ſmall meeting houſe of a ſect, called the Free Will Baptiſts; it had formerly a burying ground belonging to it, and on which were ſeveral monuments. This ground has been ſome years covered with buildings, and the meeting houſe is ſo neglected, that a part of it is uſed as a workſhop by Mr. Mackewen, a cabinet maker; and the ſame part we remember to have ſeen uſed as an exhibition

exhibition room by the keeper of a puppet ſhew: of this houſe, occaſionally converted to theſe various purpoſes, a ſmall part is ſtill reſerved for ſomething of divine ſervice, in conformity to the will of a Mr. Gladman, or Glanville, * formerly an undertaker, who is ſaid to have left a ſtipend for the ſupport of the meeting, ſo long as a certain number of perſons continued to congregate there.

As we are on the ſubject of meetings, we take occaſion to mention Mr. Crawford's, formerly the Quakers' meeting houſe, at the corner of a place called Ewer-ſtreet, in this part of the pariſh. It is ſmall and neat, and we wiſh we could omit mentioning a burying ground belonging to it, which has *nothing of neatneſs* to recommend it. This ground is raiſed eight or nine feet above the level of the ſtreet, and ſupported by a wall about twelve feet high from Ewer-ſtreet, and the bricklayer's yard adjoining, into which the old wall, preſſed by the weight it bore, lately fell, and with it a vaſt number of bodies that had been buried in this place. The wall fell into the adjoining bricklayer's yard, and preſented a ſpectacle

* It is ſaid by ſome, that Gladman or Glanville was what is called a deacon of the Meeting houſe, but that the ſum left for its ſupport, was a donation of 20*l.* per annum, by ſome other perſon.

ſpectacle of great horror to a number of perſons, whom curioſity led to view a ſight ſo uncommon, it being a compleat body of coffins, ſome of which were broken by the fall, which had been piled on each other in diſtinct rows, with a ſmall quantity of earth upon the ſurface, merely to obſcure them from the ſight: but this ingenuity to impoſe upon one of the ſenſes, had not the deſired effect upon another; for in very warm weather, what is obſcured from the eye, is doubly communicated to the noſe; and it is to be regretted, that for the mutual comfort of every organ of intelligence, ſome reformation is not attended to.—The ſubject is unpleaſant, and we ſhall therefore diſmiſs it, remarking only, that the preſent wall does not appear capable of anſwering the purpoſe of ſecurity intended.

In our paſſage from Duke-ſtreet, through Queen-ſtreet, towards the Borough, nothing particular ſtrikes the attention of the ſtranger. Here, however, are the Phyſic Gardens of the late Mr. Good, and they will always be held in eſtimation, as having been the reſidence of a man, who in his time, held many offices of the firſt parochial concern. He was univerſally eſteemed. It is ſaid he deſerved it, for his character was above the reach of flattery.

At the corner of Bandy Leg Walk, is a ſmall, but improving brewery, belonging to Mr. Joſeph Huxley; of this, and many others of the buildings hereabouts, nothing can be ſaid of antiquity; they were built on a part of the park, and from their appearance, it is not probable they have undergone any material alteration.

UNION-HALL, UNION-STREET.

At the eaſt end of Queen-ſtreet, is Union-ſtreet, ſo called, as it is ſuppoſed, from the pariſh of St. George and St. Saviour uniting in the center. It was opened as an avenue from the Borough, to the weſtern parts of the town, on the 17th day of May, in the year 1781. The Greyhound Inn, of which this ſtreet was the yard, having been taken down, Union hall ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet; it is a neat building, faced with ſtone, and was began in the year 1782, and built by ſubſcription for the general purpoſes of juſticiary buſineſs; previous to which, the magiſtrates ſat at the houſe, formerly the Swan Inn, in Southwark, now the wholeſale tea warehouſes of Mr. Owen Marden. On the completion of this building, the juſtices for the county of Surrey, aſſiſted by their clerks, attended here daily for the diſpatch of public buſineſs, until the paſſing of the late act of parliament, called the police bill, when

Union-hall became one of the offices eſtabliſhed under that ſtatute. After the deſtruction of the old Town-hall, at St. Margaret's on the hill, the ſeſſions for the county of Surrey, were ſeveral times held here, but with great temporary inconvenience: many alterations have taken place under the new eſtabliſhment, by which it is rendered very convenient and ſuitable for its purpoſes. The gentlemen who now conſtantly officiate in a magiſterial capacity, are, Gideon Fournier, Jonathan Stonard, and Benjamin Robertſon, Eſqrs. (the former of whom is a barriſter at law) aſſiſted by their clerks, Mr. David Campbell, and Mr. Jellicoe; it is but juſtice to ſay, the buſineſs of this place is conducted with a decency and decorum beneficial to the ſubject, honourable to the magiſtrates, and creditable to their ſubordinate aſſiſtants. In this building there are alſo various other offices, appropriated to different deſcriptions of public buſineſs.

The CHARITY SCHOOL,

And Burying Ground, called the Cross Bones.

At the corner of Red-Croſs-ſtreet and Union-ſtreet, is a burying ground, called the Croſs Bones, of the origin of which there does not appear any trace proper to be relied on, its antiquity

antiquity therefore is uncertain. Upon the building of the ſchool houſe which now covers a part of it, in the year 1791, the diſturbing the ground for the purpoſe of a foundation was objected to by many perſons who had here depoſited the bodies of their friends; and it was conſidered by others of intelligence on ſuch ſubjects, as likely to incur eccleſiaſtical cenſure; it ſeems, however, that upon diligent inveſtigation, it was found this ground was never conſecrated. Our readers will remember that, in the account we have given of the Stews on Bank-ſide, mention is made of a piece of ground, called the Single Woman's Burying Ground, ſet apart as the burial place of thoſe unfortunate females; we are very much inclined to believe this was the ſpot, for in early times the ceremony of conſecration would certainly not have been omitted; and if it had been performed, it would doubtleſs have appeared by ſome regiſter, either in the poſſeſſion of the biſhop of Wincheſter, or in the proper eccleſiaſtical court. We find no other place anſwering the deſcription given of a ground appropriated as a burial place for theſe women, circumſtances, therefore, juſtify the ſuppoſition of this being the place; for it was ſaid, the ground was not conſecrated; and the ordination was, that they ſhould not be buried in any ſpot ſo ſanctified.

ſanctified. We pretend not to judge of the operation of the conſecrated clod upon the departed ſpirit; but as humanity revolts at the idea of diſturbing the dead, and foundations for buildings being dug through whole rows of carcaſes, which muſt neceſſarily become mangled by ſuch work, and ſhock the ſpectator, is not a very pleaſing ſight. Perhaps the conſecration of the ſpot we are now treating of is ſtill to be wiſhed; the power of diſturbing the ground would then be veſted properly, and the exerciſe of any future neceſſity of that nature be ſo conducted, as to avoid offending the public.

By an inſcription on a ſtone in the front of the ſchool houſe, next to Union-ſtreet, we find it was erected in the year 1791, by voluntary contributions. It was very ſoon afterwards opened, and a ſenſible exhortation delivered by Mr. John Morton, the maſter, to the youth educated there, in the preſence of the ſubſcribers.

The foundation of the ſchool which is now kept here, is not certain; the earlieſt account we can find being from a ſtone affixed to ſome houſes in the Borough, near the White Hart Inn, which has theſe words:

Theſe two houſes, and the yard behind, containing eight dwelling-houſes and ſhed, with ſome vacant ground, were given to the charity ſchool for boys, of the pariſh of Saint Saviour's, Southwark, by John Collett, Eſq. anno 1713.

There

There are no books in the ſchool earlier than 1719, though it is certain, from the inſcription above-mentioned, it exiſted prior to Mr. Collet's gift, which, however, now goes a conſiderable way towards its ſupport. The ſchool was anciently kept in Montague-Cloſe, ſince in a place called the Boar's-Head-Ride, by ſome called Angel-court. The preſent building is merely a ſchool room, with the addition only of a ſmall retiring room for the maſter, and is ſaid to have coſt near 600*l.* building. In this ſchool ſeventy * boys are educated until they become fit for apprentices, when they are placed out. The boys are diſtinguiſhed by red caps and blue caps; the red caps are ſupported by Collet's gift, and the blue caps by voluntary ſubſcriptions. There is alſo a girls' ſchool in this pariſh, held in Three-Tun-Court in the Borough, and ſupported by voluntary contributions.

The QUAKERS' MEETING.

This Meeting-Houſe is in Red-Croſs-ſtreet, and has been built about thirty years; and ſupplies the place of an old iron ſhop and various other

* Theſe ſeventy boys are educated on the ſubſcription account, and by Collet's gift, and twenty are alſo educated on account of Mrs. Newcomen's gift. An occaſional number of girls are alſo taught writing and accounts.

other ruinous buildings, which before occupied that ſpot.

We have omitted mention in its proper place of the brewery of Mr. George Davis, and alſo the brewery of Meſſrs. Cowell and Cole, both in Maid-lane, and in the porter trade; the former is adjoining to ſome old buildings, which have long been a nuiſance to that part of the pariſh: we are told that no perſon claims them, nor has any one a better title to produce than that of poſſeſſion, which ſeems to have been caſually given to their inhabitants. As the ſcite might become valuable to the pariſh, would it not be worth conſideration to prevent their falling into the hands of ſtrangers, which, for want of a timely aſſiduity, may eventually be the caſe?

The brewery of Cowell and Cole is remarkable for the conſiderable quantity of porter it ſupplies to part of the counties of Kent and Suſſex. In the neighbourhood of Tunbridge, and from thence to ſeveral parts of Suſſex, very little other malt liquor is uſed, ſo much is it eſteemed by the country people, who uniformly purchaſe it of this houſe, in preference to all others in London.

At

At the end of Caſtle-ſtreet, are the very extenſive and improved premiſes, formerly of Mr. Ruſh, now of Meſſrs. Robert, Arthur, and Pott, employed as a

VINEGAR YARD.

We have an account of this place from ſo early a period as the year 1641, but long previous to which time part of it was a gardener's ground, and the remainder uſed for the keeping of hogs, and it was then conſidered a very great nuiſance; this, however, muſt have been at a very early period, for in this year we find it firſt appropriated to its preſent purpoſe, by a Mr. Ruſh, from whom the family and late poſſeſſors of that name are deſcended; in this family it remained a conſiderable and improving manufactory until the year 1790, when it came into the poſſeſſion of the preſent proprietors, whoſe family had carried on a manufactory of the ſame nature in Manſel-ſtreet, upwards of ſeventy years. The alterations made by theſe gentlemen can hardly come under the denomination of an improvement only, a total change having taken place by entire new erections and apparatus for the purpoſes of the manufactory, which is now deemed to be the moſt extenſive and moſt convenient of the kind in England. The dwelling houſe is the only

part which ſeems to be remaining in its original ſtate. The entrance from Caſtle-ſtreet, which was formerly but mean, being incumbered with low buildings, ill in repair, and worſe inhabited, is now open and ſpacious. In the place of ſuch houſes as we have deſcribed, are two new dwellings, and the various buildings will, when compleat, form nearly a ſquare, and cover between five and ſix acres of ground, raiſed many feet above its original level. As we have not, in the courſe of our purſuit, offered any thing more than general remarks, we ſhall not, in the preſent inſtance, enter into a mechanical deſcription of the improvements of this place as a manufactory, thoſe who are permitted to view it will be amply gratified.

There is a circumſtance confidently related by many, of conſiderable treaſure being found in the dwelling houſe of theſe premiſes, and delivered to Mr. Ruſh, the proprietor, many years ſince, but as it wants conformation, and we have ſome reſpectable authority to warrant a doubt, we forbear entering into any particulars.

The BOROUGH MARKET.

On or near the ſpot, where this market is built, formerly ſtood the houſe of the Biſhop of Rocheſter, called Rocheſter Houſe.

We

We find it became a market by an act of parliament paſſed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of King George the Second, the preamble of which mentions the charter of Edward the Sixth, whereby it was directed that a market ſhould be held in Southwark, &c. It then proceeds to ſtate a petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the City of London, ſtating the then market ſituated in the High-ſtreet, to be a nuiſance in ſo great a thoroughfare, and praying to give up the ſaid market, and the profits thereof, and it was accordingly aboliſhed by an act then paſſed, enacting that from and after the 25th day of March, 1756, no market *whatſoever*, ſhould be kept or held in the High-ſtreet of the Borough of Southwark. The act authoriſing the preſent market, was then paſſed, and the place appointed for the building of it in the act, is deſcribed to be a piece of ground in which is contained a ſpot called the Triangle, abutting on a piece called the Turnſtile, on the back ſide of Three Crown-court, eaſtward, on Foul-lane and buildings in Rocheſter-yard, northward, and towards Dead Man's-place, weſtward. The following commiſſioners were appointed to carry this act into execution. The Right Honourable Arthur Onſlow, Eſq. ſpeaker of the honourable Houſe of Commons; Sir Ken-

rick Clayton, Baronet, Lieutenant General Richard Onſlow, Sir John Barnard, Sir Peter Thompſon, Sir Thomas Hankey, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir William Richardſon, Sir William Calvert, Sir Criſpe Gaſcoigne, Sir Joſeph Hankey, Sir Charles Aſgill, Sir Richard Glyn, Knights; the Honourable Charles Yorke, the Honourable Lewis Monſon Watſon, the Honourable Robert Fairfax, Thomas Budgen, George Onſlow, Charles Cocks, William Belchier, William Hammond, Slingſby Bethell, William Beckford, Marſh Dickenſon, Nicholas Hardinge, William Clayton, Samuel Kent, John Probyn, Ralph Thrale, James Theobald, Peter Theobald, Philip Champion Criſpigny, Henry Robinſon, James Mawbey, Joſeph Creſwick, Edward Stevens, William Clarke, John Copeland, Samuel Ruſh, Edmund Shallet, John Dawſon, Henry Thrale, John Willis, Richard Pratt, John Lade, John Lewis Loubier, Richard Banbury, Thomas Dawſon, William Mount, John Oxley, Peter Copeland, Samuel Roffey, John Mackerel, Edward Langton, William Browning, John Darby, John Smith, John Byfield, Thomas Watſon, Stephen Theodore Janſen, William Benn, John Blachford, Francis Cockayne, Robert Alſop, Thomas Rawlinſon, William Baker, Thomas Chitty, Matthew Blackiſton, Samuel

Samuel Fludyer,* Robert Scott, John Porter, William Alexander, William Bridgen, William Stephenſon, Richard Beckford, Eſqrs. John Corner, Daniel Pontin, John Middlemaſh, John Crouch, Iſaac Heaton, Samuel Calverley, Gentlemen; James Abbis, William Deane, John Fiſt, ſenior, Simon Foſter, John Meaken, George Otway, William Whitaker, Joſhua Greenſmith, John Oddy, John Crooke, William Jefferies, John Wood, Samuel Beighton, Henry Spence, Thomas Lawford, Henry Butler, Philip Cox, ſenior, John Butler, Ralph Hilditch, Thomas Thornton, Chriſtopher Burgeſs, William Moſden, Edmund Dawſon, William Colliſon, Edward Lambert, Hugh Knowlings, Henry Butler of * Barnaby-ſtreet, John Knowles, Edward Brent, ſenior, Samuel Bennet Smith, Thomas Poulteney, Iſaac Stapleton, Moſes Waite, Edmund Wagg Winter, William Sone, Doctor Benjamin Avery, and the members in parliament for the Borough of Southwark.

It then proceeds to direct the manner in which the act is to be carried into execution, and particularly that no proviſions (hay and ſtraw excepted) *ſhall be ſold* within a thouſand yards,

* It ſtands thus in the act, though we preſume it to mean Bermondſey-ſtreet.

yards, unleſs licence from the churchwardens and overſeers ſhall be given, under a penalty of 5*l.* and after various clauſes, giving power to the commiſſioners to raiſe money for the purpoſes of the act, to make a rate for deficiences, &c. It concludes with the following clauſes, which we conſider proper to be here inſerted.

« And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments to be purchaſed by virtue and under the authority of this act, for the ſite of the ſaid market as aforeſaid, and all ſheds, ſtalls, ſtands, and other erections, to be built or ſet up thereupon, and the rents and profits ariſing from the ſame, ſhall be and are hereby veſted in the ſaid churchwardens, overſeers, and inhabitants, and their ſucceſſors, for ever; and that they ſhall ſtand ſeiſed thereof in truſt for the ſeveral uſes, intents, and purpoſes, herein after mentioned and declared concerning the ſame; that is to ſay, the ſaid churchwardens, overſeers, and inhabitants, and their ſucceſſors, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall, out of the firſt monies to be borrowed or ariſing by granting of leaſes, or the ſale of annuities as aforeſaid, or by any other ways and means under the authority of this act, pay and diſcharge the reaſonable expences of obtaining and

and paſſing this act of parliament; and ſhall in the next place pay off and diſcharge all debts that ſhall be incurred by the purchaſe of the ground whereon to erect the ſaid market, and all ſuch charges and expences as ſhall neceſſarily attend the erecting and conſtituting the ſame, and the rents, produce, and profits ariſing thereby, ſhall be applied in paying the annuity or annuities to be granted to ſuch purchaſer or purchaſers as aforeſaid, ſo long as any of them ſhall live; and all ſuch ſavings as ſhall, from time to time, be made by the death of any ſuch annuitants, ſhall, after the diſcharge of all debts accrued on account of the ſaid market, be veſted in ſome of the public funds, or ſome other good and valid ſecurity or ſecurities; and the produce thereof, together with the rents and profits of the ſaid market, after the death of all ſuch annuitants, ſhall be and remain an eſtate for the uſe and benefit of the ſaid pariſh for ever, and ſhall and may be applied in diminution of any of the parochial rates or aſſeſſments.

"Provided always, that public notice of every meeting of the ſaid churchwardens, overſeers, and inhabitants for putting in execution the powers in this act contained, ſhall be given in the pariſh church of St. Saviour, immediately after

after divine ſervice on the Sunday morning next before ſuch meeting is to be held, ſuch Sunday being at the leaſt three days before the holding thereof.

" And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that this act ſhall be adjudged, deemed, and taken, to be a public act; and ſhall be judicially taken notice of as ſuch by all judges, juſtices, and other perſons whatſoever, without ſpecially pleading the ſame."

Some difficulties being found in carrying this act into execution, an act for remedying ſuch inconveniences paſſed in the year 1756, whereby alterations were made in the mode of aſcertaining the value of eſtates to be purchaſed for the purpoſes of the act; power is given to levy the aſſeſſments directed by the former act, in which ſuch power was omitted. The particular ground mentioned in the former act, aſcertained, a further ſum directed to be raiſed by annuities, and the clauſes of the former act, relative to the ſale of proviſions, altered, by ſubſtituting the following, and the former act confirmed, except as to ſuch parts as are eſpecially altered by the preſent.

" And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the paſſing of, this act,

act, if any butcher, or other perſon, ſhall ſell, utter, or ſet to ſale, any manner of fleſh, or other raw victuals, upon or within any ſtall, ſhop, cellar, or window, of any houſe within the ſaid Borough, not being the owner or occupier of all the ſaid houſe, every ſuch perſon being thereof convicted, upon the oath of one or more witneſs or witneſſes, before any one or more juſtice or juſtices of the peace for the county of Surrey, or for the ſaid Borough (which oath ſuch juſtice or juſtices is and are hereby impowered to adminiſter), ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of forty ſhillings, one moiety whereof ſhall be paid to the informer or informers, and the other moiety ſhall be paid and applied to the uſe of the poor of the pariſh where the offence ſhall be committed.

" And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the paſſing of this act, if any poulterer, country chapman, lader, ridder, victualler, gardener, fruiterer, fiſh-ſeller, or any other perſon or perſons, ſhall ſell, utter, or put to ſhew or ſale, by way of hawking, or as a hawker, or otherwiſe, any beef, mutton, lamb, veal, pork, poultry, butter, cheeſe, fiſh, fruit, herbs, oatmeal, or other victuals or proviſion whatſoever, in any private houſe, lane,

alley, inn, warehouſe, ſtreet, ſtall, common paſſage, or other place or places whatſoever, within one thouſand yards of the ſaid market, within the county of Surrey, but only in his, her, or their own ſhop or ſhops, or in the public market-place, in the ſaid recited act and this act deſcribed, and in market time only, every ſuch perſon being thereof convicted, upon the oath of one or more witneſs or witneſſes, before one or more juſtice or juſtices of the peace for the county of Surrey, or for the ſaid Borough (which oath ſuch juſtice or juſtices is and are hereby impowered to adminiſter) ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of forty ſhillings, one moiety whereof ſhall be paid to the informer or informers, and the other moiety ſhall be paid and applied to the uſe of the poor of the pariſh where the offence ſhall be committed."

We cannot omit here obſerving, that though the market is removed from the High-ſtreet, yet the nuiſance, in a great meaſure, remains almoſt, we might ſay, under the toleration of the laſt mentioned act of parliament; why it ſhould be ſo againſt the public good, we cannot gueſs; it is every day offenſive, and on cattle-market days dangerous to the paſſengers, and injurious to the oppoſite ſhopkeepers.

The

The reader has ſeen that the pariſh of St. Saviour has been the reſidence of men of the moſt eminent talents; to Shakeſpeare, Johnſon, Fletcher, and many others, recorded in this volume, may be added Bacon the ſculptor, who was born here, and it is ſaid Dr. Heberden received a part of his education at the grammar ſchool of this pariſh.

The Clink, or Biſhop of Wincheſter's Liberty, a great part of which, as we have ſeen, was a park, is moſt of it now held under leaſes for lives, ſome of them ſubject to renewal, under particular covenants, others very doubtful in that reſpect, the want of certainty as to the true intereſt of the leaſeholders, has very much checked the progreſs that would otherwiſe moſt likely have been made in improvements. It has, however, notwithſtanding theſe diſadvantages, which are not likely to be remedied, until ſome of the leaſes which may be the ſubject of diſpute expire, derived conſiderable benefit from an act of parliament, that received the royal aſſent on the 27th of June, 1786, for paving, cleanſing, lighting, and watching the Manor of Southwark, otherwiſe called the Clink, or Biſhop of Wincheſter's Liberty. To carry this act into execution, the following perſons were appointed commiſſioners,

and five of whom are, by the act, declared ſufficient to execute its general purpoſes (except only where ſome other number is eſpecially appointed). Jeremiah Crutchley, Henry Beauſoy, William Coffin, Richard Carpenter Smith, James Bullock, William Hill, and Samuel Ruſh, Eſquires; Robert Barclay, John Perkins, Chamberlain Goodwin, the elder, John Platt, Henry Keene, George Lane, William Weſton, William Golding, George Wyatt, Gilbert Handaſyde, John Good, Edward Sells, James Burton, Thomas Day, George Ellerton, the elder, Ralph Harris, James Harriſon, John Hamer, Edward Beale, Andrew Honey, Thomas Horne, Thomas Brooks, Richard Buſh, Richard Sanderſon, Richard Stokes, William Whiting, Thomas Whitehead, Thomas Roſſeter, Thomas Willis, Richard Smith, John Cole, Stephen Lowdell, John Horne, Richard Jackſon, Benjamin Cape, Thomas Pricket, Thomas Goulding, Thomas Saxton, Watkin Watkins, Francis Wall, Matthew Kirby, James Jenner, John Bradley, the elder, Joſeph Bickerton, Wilſon Birkbeck, Richard Still, George Leſter, John Cowell, Robert Davy, Charles Robinſon, Richard Field, John Clark, Edward Clark, William Child, William Aſtell, John Dards, the elder, John Lingard, Thomas Long, and Joſeph Cannop, Gentlemen, being

being inhabitants of, or houſeholders within the ſaid Manor, Clink, or Biſhop of Wincheſter's Liberty, together with the Honourable William Norton and Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Baronet, and the knights of the ſhire for the county of Surrey, for the time being. Henry Thornton and Paul Le Meſurier, Eſquires, and the members for the Borough of Southwark, for the time being. Samuel Farmer, Eſquire, and the head leſſee of Southwark Park, for the time being, and their ſucceſſors.

Several of theſe are now dead.

By this act, perſons holding places of profit under it, or victuallers, cannot be appointed commiſſioners. It declares the mode of appointing new commiſſioners, in caſe of the death, removal out of the liberty, reſignation, or neglecting to attend ſome public meeting of the commiſſioners, for the ſpace of one year, at any one time, without reaſonable cauſe, to be allowed by the commiſſioners. And the following proviſo directs the qualification and the penalty of an unqualified perſon acting as a commiſſioner.

" Provided always, and be it further enacted, that no perſon ſhall be capable of acting as a commiſſioner, in the execution of this act, unleſs

at

at the time of his acting therein he ſhall have or be ſeiſed of in his own right, or in the right of his wife, and be in the actual poſſeſſion, enjoyment or receipt of the rents and profits of a real eſtate, in law or equity, of the clear yearly value of fifty pounds above repriſed, or be poſſeſſed of or entitled to a perſonal eſtate to the amount or value of one thouſand pounds, and if any perſon not being ſo qualified ſhall preſume to act, every ſuch perſon ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of fifty pounds, to be recovered in any of his majeſty's courts of record at Weſtminſter, by action of debt, or on the caſe, or by bill, ſuit, or information, wherein no eſſoign, protection, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance ſhall be allowed, and every perſon ſo ſued or proſecuted ſhall prove that he was, at the time of acting, qualified as aforeſaid, or otherwiſe ſhall pay the ſaid penalty, without any other proof or evidence being given on the part of the plantiff or proſecutor, than that ſuch perſon had acted as a commiſſioner in the execution of this act, and the money ſo to be received, ſhall, after payment of the extra coſts and expences attending the recovery thereof, be applied one moiety to the informer, or proſecutor, and the other moiety to the purpoſes of this act."

It

It is conſidered unneceſſary to enter further into the particulars of this act, it being not only a public act, but a copy of it having been printed in the year 1791, by the direction of the commiſſioners. Before the paſſing of this act of parliament, the Clink Liberty merited all that opprobrium with which even thoſe who were acquainted with it beheld it. It was ſupplied with ſomething like light, and watched by ſubſcription; the variety and ill ſtate of the pavement, and the inconvenience it was to paſſengers, is almoſt inconceivable; it is now improving, and though the progreſs is far from rapid, it is yet conſiderable, and the benefit reſulting to ſociety evident. The pavement of the footway is as yet but inferior. The lamps are provided by contract, and in ſome parts of the Liberty are ſufficiently numerous, and tolerably brilliant, but in others, the ways are ſhamefully dangerous to the paſſenger, who as he paſſes is ſometimes afforded ſuch of the rays of a diſmal and blinking light, as can make their way through a diſmal and dirty lamp. The concerns entruſted to numbers to execute, are, as is proverbially ſaid of the buſineſs of every one, attended to by no one. What is here mentioned is conſidered a duty, and the application of the hint to a good purpoſe, will enable future writers to record improvements it is not in our power to notice.

Having

Having now communicated to our readers ſuch of the particulars of this pariſh as our acquaintance with books, and a diligent inveſtigation of their authenticity, would afford, added to inceſſant perſonal application to thoſe whoſe ſituation and offices gave them a ſuperior opportunity in point of intelligence, we conclude the preſent humble attempt, and while gratitude prompts us to the remembrance of the affability and attention we have received in the communications of many gentlemen of this pariſh, we cannot but view ſome imperfections with concern, which the diſinclination of others to attend to our requeſts, have precluded us from remedying, and laying before the public with the accuracy and method it was our wiſh to have preſerved.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

FINIS.